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PRESIDENCIA DE LA REPUBLICA
Oficina de Planificación Nacional y Política Económica

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COSTA RICAN DEMOCRACY AND THE

SELF-MANAGMENT ENTERPRISES

San José, Costa Rica

July, 1980

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This work has been possible thanks to the gentle cooperation of the following people:

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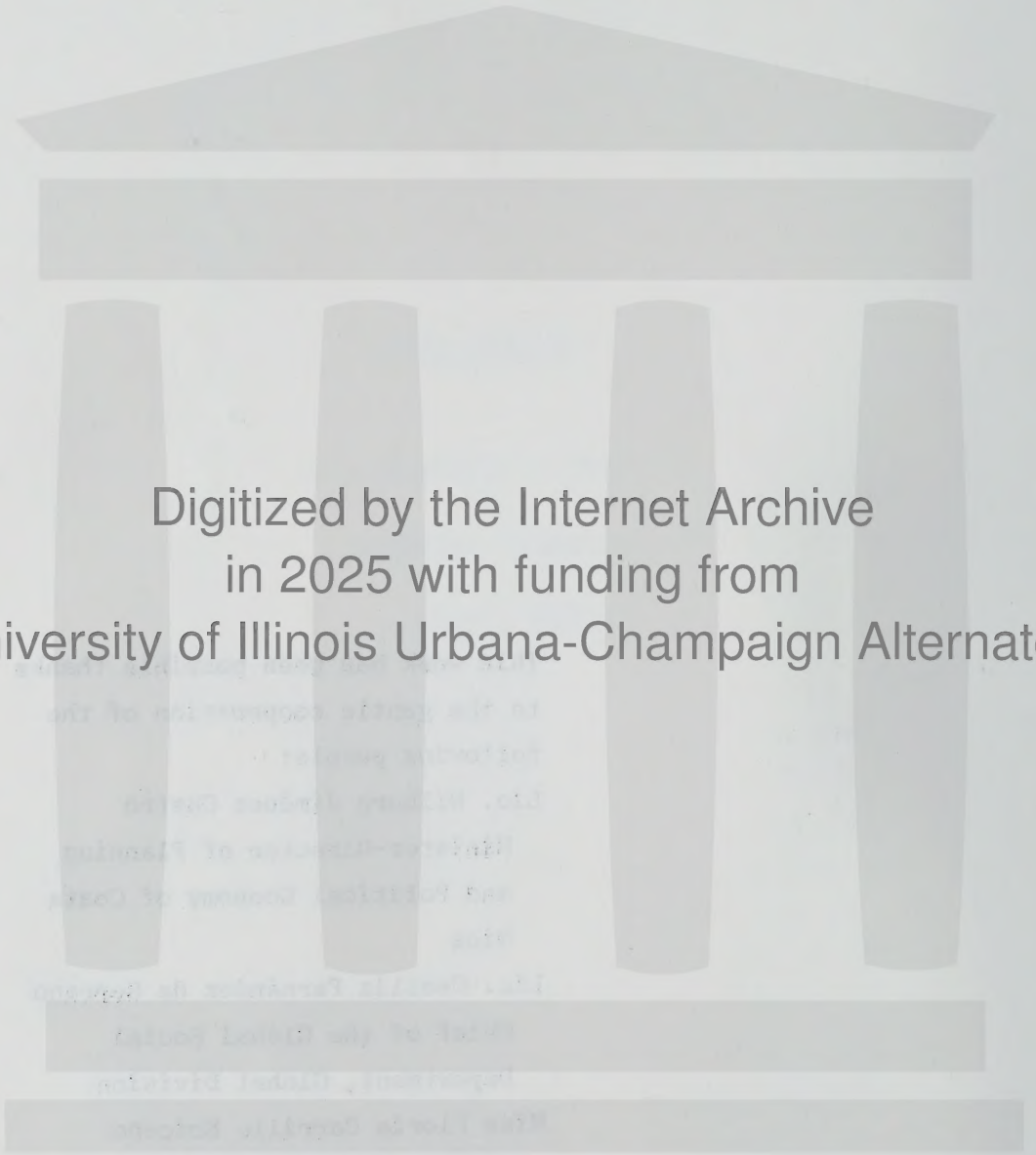

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Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is an honor and a pleasure to present myself to you as a public officer, member of a very small but very democratic Central America country, whose's President, a democrat by definition and by practice, is the faithful representative of our best national values and traditions, and who has selected me to carry out the duties of Viceminister of National Planning, an honor which I deeply appreciate.

Public service implies a serious commitment for those that are engaged in it. The commitment is with ourselves as well as with the society to which we serve, and that commitment makes us face, with greater determination and responsability, those current problems affecting our society, and make us also foresee future solutions so that we may try, to the best of our knowledge and ability to leave a better world for future generations. A world which should be less complex and burdensome for mankind, to the extent that our efforts, our capacity and our willingness will allow us to improve it. It is for this reason that we feel it is our duty to struggle for the improvement of our fellow countrymen living conditions and to increase as a fundamental condition their greater participation in the social product which they contribute so much to create.

My country, Costa Rica is part and parcel of the Central American Isthmus. We only have 51.000 Kms^2, 2.300.000 inhabitants and a density of 43 persons by Km^2. It is an agriculture country that has developed an economy highly dependent, first around the coffee production, then banana and cacao and, in a more recent decades, the production of sugar and cattle.

But this small social conglomerate, with so few inhabitants, has been winning world wide aknowledgement for it's long history of civilian democracy which has been the characteristic of the country since its birth. Costa Rica's development in freedom and peace makes it now more than ever an exceptional and exemplary society, at least within the context of the region, particularly the Central American Isthmus. This region, which is our immediate neighborhood is going now through one of the most dramatic and difficult political, economical and social upheavals. Central America has become quickly and without control a very critical region in the current international geo-political tensions of the world. This social reality has developed an ever increasing force which tends towards change of the

Ladies and Gentlemen:

status-quo and simultaniously faces an economic stagnation as well as a very accute concentration of the benefits of economic development which the region had experience during the last two decades.

Each of the Centroamerican countries has experienced (with different modalities and different consequences) certain important changes in their demographic status, increasing and frustating difficulties in the economic and integration development and mainly sensitive changes in their political framework. The immediate consequence of this has been a serious unsettling of the social structure in the majority of them, and some political changes together with a greater ideological pluralism. The expectations of the peoples have modified also the governmental and the international objectives of development and the social means to push it forward.

The roots of this situation must be found in the historical development of these countries. During the last century and a half the 5 Central America states, had as a common denominator an agro-exporting dependent model, with very limited posibilities of capitalization and which has been concentrated in very few hands, and based above all in the availability of cheap labor, and of the resources. In this situation the State had always acted in intimate relationship with the dominant economic groups, dedicated to an explotation of little importance in the international economy. It is possible that some may think that this is an unpleasant description of the Central America societies and perhaps exagerated the brief descriptions made. But it is a reality, it is also the reality of Costa Rica, but with some differences, which are also part of its historical development.

From the beginning of its history, almost without interruption until the present, our leaders and presidents have struggled successfully for the most part, to keep peace and development and the most positive values of Western civilization of which we are a part thereof. Social peace and life in freedom have become, since the beginning of the country, in the most treasured values which characterized our people. Costa Rica had an unique position during the colonial years. We were left very much alone, without direct connection with the political center of authority at the time, with a fertile territory but without population, since there were no more than 25.000 indians. We were never sought by the most ambitious

conquistadores and colonizers. Those that came to Costa Rica had to work the land with their own hands to survive. The labor force available for the explotation of resources could not allow it otherwise, thus the large "hacienda", the "latifundio" never developed, but on the other hand, the system of small land owners work became prevalent. Mother nature was not generous concerning mineral wealth, so valuable then and even more today. This relative poverty was the cause of avoiding the inhuman and violent explotation of the indigenous population, which neighbouring countries suffered. We did not have high value products for the international market, except coffee, until the second half of the last century. We did not have therefore the need of repression and violence to order that society which had been born with a certain basic equality. We did not have, lastly, those conditions which tend to the formation, development and hegemeony of the armed forces, neither did we have the conditions to develop centralized power structures that could pretend to keep for themselves the social wealth which was generated through the centuries.

For more than 3 centuries, and up to some years after we become independent from Spain, independence for which we did not fight and which did not divide us as it happened with some of our sister countries, with deplorable historical consequences, we were the territory, and later the republic least developed of Central America. While in some of the other countries there were roads, ports, electric lights, printing shops, newspapers and universities, in our country we were beginning our efforts in search of a product that could allowed us the generation of wealth through our connection with international trade, which was the way to overcome our natural poverty. The infant national state gave the land and made it almost obligatory for Costa Ricans to cultivate coffee. From that moment on, the country initiated the development of a capitalistic system based on agriculture exportation, with the advantage that it did not have to carry on social and institutional superstructures inherited from a feudal past, tinted with slavery and despotic traditions of a colonial nature.

All these led to the development of the Central Valley of Costa Rica, which concentrated (and continue to do so) up to 75 percent of the population, with the small and medium size rural property.

Simultaniously with this development of the social and productive

structure, marked by a basic equality, a liberal and democratic state had developed which, although responding to the interest of the ruling classes and of the foreign capital which had become present in Costa Rica since the middle of the previous century neverthcless it become a public entity with a legal rationale.

Almost from that time, the Costa Ricans which rule the country, concentrated their governmental actions in the educational promotion of the people. The doors to education of all citizens, were wide open and was slowly but surely extended to all the territory of the country. From the very beginning of this century there was a clear will to give education a higher priority than that given to military or police activities, and in certain moments resources were transferred from those fields to that of education.

Today, and since 32 years ago, we are a country without an Army. Our small and underdevelop country eliminated the army through a constitutional stipulation. We do not spend our meager resources in arms. This decision has become a great and successful achievement for our recent historical developments.

After three decades we are able to see how sister and neighbouring countries, with similar general conditions as ours, had been unable to promote a suitable development of their societies in the economic, social, political and cultural sectors, due mainly to the fact that very important expenditures are made to keep up the Armed Forces and to provide them with weapons, training, guns, etc. Due to this particular reason it is possible to explain, at least in good part, why Costa Rica has been able to achieve higher and faster goals of social, political, economic and cultural development. Obviously, the reason or at least one of them, is that we do not spend money for keeping a military establishment.

In the other countries of the region it is more difficult to finance the construction of a school than to buy guns. In Costa Rica we have more than 3.000 primary and secondary educational centers distributed throughout the country, and with more than 1/2 a million attending children and young people eager to achieve a better preparation and training, which will allow them to face the future with the armaments of knowledge. To this group of our population, which represents a quarter of the total

inhabitants of Costa Rica, we must add 60.000 young persons attending the five universities which we have (four of them financed by the state and one financed by private sources). The state universities have regional centers or branches in the rural areas of the country.

The Costa Rican philosophy, rests on a great national consensus which can be summarize thus: our people need more and better education to contribute to the task of their own social advancement. With what it costs to buy an airplane or some guns, which will produce only destruction, we prefer to use those resources to build more and better higher educational centers so that our young generations will learn how to defend our democratic and civilist way of life. It is for this reason that Costa Rica allocates a third of our public expenditures to cover the ever increasing needs of the educational field. Education and no arms has become the foundation on which my country has been able to duplicate, in a few years, the per capita income and to have a more equitable distribution of the resources of our progress. As of now the income per capita is US$1.500 which is one of the high-r in Latin America and the highest in Central America.

The results of the militaristic policy, applied for so many years in other countries of the region show, unfortunately, that the armies arm themselves not to guarantee the security from foreign aggression, but rather the security of the military establishment afraid of their own population. With pain and considerable preocupation we realize that those countries engage in the armaments race in great part due to the pressures exercised by other democratic and more advanced countries that seem to believe natural that our small underdeveloped republics should acquire expensive and sophisticated tools of war which are usually used to eliminate those fellow citizens that never had a chance to learn how to handle paper and pencil to protest their misery.

Costa Rica is always present in the international forums to which it has access and denounces the international arms trade, which has contributed so much to keep, and make it even worse, the underdevelopment of so many countries in the world. In a recent forum, organized by UNESCO in Paris to discuss the theme of "Education for Disarmament", our President Rodrigo Carazo expressed that such an important meeting made it obligatory to assume the fearless decision of "...dominate death to life and to eliminate

war through education".

Our government has offered Costa Rica as headquarters of a University for Peace, which will be an international center dedicated to post-university higher education investigation and distribution of specific knowledge towards the upkeep of peace.

The situation of the third world has deteriorated in some aspects during the last period. The underdevelop countries are sharing a good part of those problems, mainly in the economic field, due to the disadvantage for the underdevelop countries of the international trade, particularly in the field of energy.

Since 1973 Costa Rica has been suffering high rates of inflation, never before experienced in its history. For 1979 the increase in the cost of living reached 13.2% while the wholesale price went as far as 24.1%. If the inflationary tendency should continue, we can well reach in 1981 indexes of over 30% which will constitute a serious problem for the country economy.

The ever increasing cost of living is a real danger as it will threaten our country's stability and social peace. Our best efforts are being adressed towards the reduction of the social differences which originate, at least in part, in the cost of living; we are strengthening our battered economy, which has been seriously and adversily affected by the ever increasing cost of oil; our rate of economic growth has been reduced. In 1975 the agricultural and industrial sectors represented 42.7% of the real gross national product. In 1979 those sectors represented only 40.3%. Other economic indicators point out to a very delicate economic down-grade. While the rate of increase of the gross national product was of 6% per annum between 1970 and 1979, it was only 3.6% per annum between 1975 and 1979, which will indicate the obsolescence of the economic model which we have been using until that time. The high birth rates which were prevalent some years back have produce a demographic structure in the country which shows a predominance of youth; the country has aproximately 800.000 persons under 15 years of age and this group is being increased at an average rate of 8.000 persons for year. This means that about one million persons or almost 50% of the total population must be supported by the economically active population and by the State which has not spared any efforts to provide health, education and knowledge to the people, so that it has become

a healthy and well prepared human group, able to assume the responsabilities of production and conduction of the future societies.

It can not be denied that in spite of the economic deterioration which we are suffering, other fields, particularly education, health and nutrition, show positive results. The Costa Rican population has reached now a life expectation at birth of 73 years. At the beginning of the last decade our mortality rate was 6.6 per thousand while in 1977 it had decrease to 4.3 per thousand. This reduction is the result of the very significative and rapid reduction of the infantile mortality rate which is now of 25 per thousand. The State policy has been vigorous and permanent in the health field. Our Social Security system covers 93% of the blue and white collar population and with the community health programs in the rural and urban areas we are covering through preventive medicine, 90% of the rural population and over 1/2 million of the population of the semi-urban areas.

These efforts have been successful. In a period not much longer than a decade we have been able to bring down almost to zero many of the rates of contagious diseases which are usually prevalent in the underdevelop world. In less than 4 years, from 1975 to 1979 we were able to elevate the nutritional level of our children reducing in 43% the deficiencies which we had before in this particular aspect. Our country presents now a health structure similar to that prevalent in the developed and industrialized nations.

The tragic recent developments in some Central America countries, including the social violence which is causing so much bloodshed should make us afraid that this oasis of democracy, liberty and justice that is Costa Rica, may be drastically changed and that it may become involved in the tragedy of the area, loosing our democratic and civilistic way of life, which has cost us so much to achieve. We have a predominantly agricultural country, agriculture has been our historic vocation, based no doubt in our natural resources, but this, in turn makes us economically weak and dependent in great degree of foreign and whealthy markets and societies. If our agrarian sector, upon which we have built our economic development, is unable to recuperate its economic force it will not be able to support the vulnerable economy of the country and soon we could be at the gate of a social crisis with serious implications in the whole structure of our

national life. This crisis will be more accute because our society formed by wide middle class sectors, enjoys a relatively high level of living, with ever increasing expectations, sometimes out of proportion to the country's capacities.

The rural area of Costa Rica holds 57% of the economically active population. The tendency of the last decade has been that of a transfer of labor from the rural areas to the urban centers, and in the 5 years between 1973 and 1978 this transfer to the Central Valley of Costa Rica has involved 4% of the rural population. Although our unemployment index has been kept stable a 4.9%, in 1979 the rural sector has shown a considerable reduction in its participation within the economically active population. Unemployment is greater in the rural sector where small land owners are being pushed out by dangerous concentrations of land ownership for extensive cattle raising in some cases, or intensive agricultural technology use, in others. The growth of the National Gross Product in the agriculture sector between 1973 and 1978 was a meager 1.5% and the rate of increase in the per capita income during the same period was -1.1%.

The economic model which we have been following, based on the sustitution of imports, has had very adverse consequences in the long term. It has privileged and protected growth of a seudo-industrial sector which has been unable to create labor opportunities to compensate the reduction of employment in the primary sector, and has promoted an overgrowth of the service sector of the economy, making it obligatory for the State to become a residual employer and the main financier for the country's infraestructure as well as the great mediator in the social conflicts.

The production of the agricultural sector of only 5 products represent 64% of the total exports of the country. The exports of coffee, bananas, cacao, meat, and sugar are not enough to cover the needs of our national growth. In 1979 the importation of capital goods, raw materials and intermediate products reached 58% of all our importations and we were able to obtain only 0.76 real units of imports for each of our export units. Obviously, the above reflects itself in our deficit in the balance of payments which went from 363 millions of dollars in 1978 to 578 millions in 1979. If to this fact we add that our fiscal deficit last year was 3.500 millions of colones we will have a very good idea of the magnitude of our economic

problems and of the social situation which we may have to face as a consequence thereof.

These facts could well overcome our capacity to face them if now, in this very moment of our historical development, we do not do something important which will reverse our life system. It is urgent for Costa Rica, for its public officers, to review with great responsability and seriousness as well as determination, what can be changed to save our basic values and way of life.

We must study new forms of social participation which will allow us to complement and keep the democratic institutions which we have inherited. Costa Rica is, above everything else, a country that has reached great progress in the institutional political order. It is a country that respects the traditional and fundamental values of a democratic life. It is a country that has consolidated the equality between the power of the state, and the people based on a free and periodic decision to elect its rulers, it is the hope of the people and of the rulers to continue the consolidation of the permanent democracy in which the individual will have the right,and the duty, to participate in building up its own destiny, destiny in which the great majority of the population will have access to the means of power and the weellbeing produced with their own efforts.

It is within the meaning of these ideas that the present Government has prepared the National Development Plan which proposes to make a reality the human promotion through the popular participation in the changes of the productive structure, thus strenghtening the participation of the national resources in the process of growth, together with a modernization of the whole state administrative apparatus so that it may become more efficient and suitable for the task of human promotion.

For the first time in the history of Costa Rica planning efforts, the National Development Plan was prepared with the participation of all the sectors of the country, at the private and public levels. For the first time also the economic and social aspects were taken into consideration so that the economic development will be parallel with the individual participation in the national life.

Our government believes that human development is the objective that society seeks and economic development is only a means to it.

We wish to tie our democratic destiny to the political and economical freedom. To keep and to strenghten those liberties demand that the State review and modify the ways in which the national product is distributed. It is the duty of the State to be responsible of promoting and participating directly in certain strategic activities which are fundamental for our own development.

The National Plan established the guidelines, measures and the instruments which will allow the gradual modification of the economic structure of Costa Rica. The new economic structure should increase the national product, should increase the participation of the human, material and cultural resources of the nation; it should strenghten the agricultural-industrial sectors, it should increase the number of products for exports and at the same time increase also the production for the internal markets.

The new structure for our development demands our best intellectual, administrative and enterprise efforts, dedicating them to the strenghtening of the rural sector and of the agro-industrial activities that are two of the main pillars on which the future of Costa Rica can be based.

The product of the national effort adressed towards production, will have to feed the majority sectors, particularly those with the lower income. These sectors of our population demand their immediate organization to be able to participate in the new production process which should start now, when we are still able to formulate changes which will permit us to incorporate large groups of the population to the benefits of economic growth. Through certain new forms of production and of social distribution of whealth which will strenghten the way for an ever improving democratic life, is that our Government is promoting the Workers Self-Managment as a solution to the very difficult problem of the dehumanized social relations which are prevalent in our current civilization and which leave behind large sectors of our populations. It is our understanding that Workers Self-Managment, or Workers Participation in Managment, is a system through which all the workers are members of the enterprise and all members of the enterprise must work on it. The individual labor participation is what gives it the right to participate also in the managment and in the distribution of the economic profits generated by it.

We are sure that we can take this step forward to overcome our present

difficulties and to achieve our purpose of popular participation in peace and liberty. In this manner we will try to incorporate to the production process the rural inhabitants, the poor urban worker, in general to those groups that are left behind or unatended by society on their basic development needs and to which the State has not been able to help as much as necessary. Those groups have been unable to take part in the decisions affecting their lifes and on which as members of society should have participated. We will try to establish, gradually, this new system of property so that the greater number of those sectors of the population to which I am refering will find in this new system an effective instrument for their individual and collective progress; this system will become also an efficient tool for the redistribution of wealth and the consolidation of our democratic life.

The more advanced countries can help to carry out this task for the common good. It is for you, the leaders of the highest development reach by man, from whom we can obtain the support to carry out this ambitious alternative which we urge as means to safe keep our democracy, democracy which is shared by countries like Canada. The generation to which I belong feels this commitment very strongly. Nothing can be more important if we wish to find a solution to our present problems and if we wish to guarantee the stability, the freedom and the peace which we should promote for the future historic generations.

Although our country is small and very little if judge only by its economic potential, it is rich and potentially important if judged by its long democratic ways. There will never be too high a price to pay to keep our values and principles. We Costa Ricans will be always ready to pay any price to avoid chaos and the desintegration of our society and we know that the developed countries of the world will support our will as they become conscious that what Costa Rica needs is a generous collaboration of those friendly states, so that er may achieve the social economic changes that are required, without making our people pay the sacifice of giving up their feedom and without the violence which is now happening in so many parts of the region.

Ladies and gentlemen, Costa Rica is a democracy. Its existence in Latin America is unusual. We wish to keep and to strenghten that democracy

with your help, so that we may construct on it the alternative way of Workers Participation in Managment or Workers Self-Managment, being thus able to face the problems which now are evident, as economic deterioration, political and social upheavals, etc. We wish to foresee and avoid the desestabilization of our Costa Rica. We are committed to the workers groups of our society and we wish to place in their hands new tools through different alternatives of production, so that they may obtain their own individual satisfaction, contributing simultaneously to the progress of the entire nation.

Thank you.

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Departamento de Estadística
OFIPLAN

POBLACION TOTAL SEGUN AÑOS
1950-1979

AÑOS	POBLACION	AÑOS	POBLACION
1950	850 659	1970	1 710 083
1951	812 056	1971	1 762 462
1952	838 084	1972	1 811 290
1953	868 741	1973	1 867 045
1954	898 329	1974	1 905 338
1955	933 033	1975	1 945 594
1956	969 640	1976	1 993 784
1957	1 014 170	1977	2 044 237
1958	1 052 474	1978	2 098 531
1959	1 099 962	1979	2 156 312
1960	1 149 537		
1961	1 199 116		
1962	1 251 397		
1963	1 302 829		
1964	1 369 659		
1965	1 413 531		
1966	1 515 292		
1967	1 567 230		
1968	1 615 480		
1969	1 664 581		

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TASAS DE MORTALIDAD

SEGUN AÑOS

1950- 1977

AÑOS	Tasa de Mortalidad General/1000 h.	Tasa de Mortalidad infantil/1000 h.	Tasa de Mortalidad Neonatal/1000 nac.
1950	11,8	111,9	32,4
1951	10,8	110,3	30,7
1952	10,8	109,9	31,6
1953	10,8	113,0	33,1
1954	9,8	100,5	31,8
1955	9,7	105,5	32,4
1956	8,9	92,1	30,0
1957	9,4	103,8	29,6
1958	8,4	88,3	27,6
1959	8,5	81,3	27,8
1960	8,1	80,8	27,4
1961	7,6	71,7	25,4
1962	8,1	76,3	24,7
1963	8,2	78,1	26,1
1964	8,6	85,7	29,6
1965	7,8	75,1	26,8
1966	7,4	69,4	27,2
1967	7,0	66,5	25,9
1968	6,5	63,1	24,4
1969	6,8	70,7	26,7
1970	6,6	67,0	27,4
1971	5,9	60,0	26,7
1972	5,9	59,0	24,6
1973	5,1	48,8	22,6
1974	4,9	41,0	19,3
1975	4,8	40,7	19,5
1976	4,6	33,2	17,4
1977	4,3	27,8	14,9

FUENTE: Dirección General de Estadística y Censos

PRINCIPALES CAUSAS DE MUERTE

(porcentajes)
1950-1976

	1950	1960	1963	1970	1973	1974	1975	1976
TOTAL	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Enfermedades del aparato circulatorio	30,0	0,6	0,3	19,5	22,0	22,7	21,9	22,5
Enfermedades infecciosas y parasitarias	22,5	12,0	9,1	20,0	14,9	11,0	10,8	8,2
Tumores	5,7	8,9	5,2	10,9	12,6	14,2	14,4	15,4
Enfermedades del aparato respiratorio	12,0	11,8	12,6	13,8	10,4	10,3	11,1	9,9
Accidentes	4,4	4,1	17,9	5,7	8,8	10,6	10,5	11,6
Enfermedades del aparato digestivo	18,6	17,1	9,1	2,4	4,1	4,2	4,3	4,1
Síntomas, senilidad y estados mal definidos	5,6	14,1	9,5	6,8	7,5	8,1	8,0	7,2
Los demás	21,2	33,1	33,3	20,4	19,7	18,9	19,0	21,1

FUENTE: Dirección General de Estadística y Censos
LFSS.LFO.Muz 3-7-80

MATRICULA INICIAL OFICIAL EN PRIMARIA Y SECUNDARIA
SEGUN AÑOS, 1957-1976

A Ñ O S	TOTAL	PRIMARIA	SECUNDARIA
1957	167 816	160 226	14 085
1958	174 022	165 666	17 393
1959	195 340	176 013	19 327
1960	197 881	188 927	20 987
1961	216 821	194 450	22 371
1962	239 811	216 178	23 633
1963	259 594	234 199	25 395
1964	276 889	249 217	27 672
1965	283 210	272 666	31 179
1966	296 058	286 307	37 187
1967	313 064	303 121	46 176
1968	328 166	317 719	53 128
1969	345 146	333 648	59 946
1970	336 415	324 808	66 908
1971	346 010	333 925	74 215
1972	352 442	345 282	86 760
1973	365 289	351 734	102 555
1974	358 156	344 887	118 860
1975	355 939	342 905	125 935
1976	518 746	375 108	143 638

FUENTE: Ministerio de Educación Pública
LFSS.LFO.Muz. 3-7-80

POBLACION TOTAL PROTEGIDA POR CLASE DE SEGURO, SEGUN AÑOS
1965-1977

AÑOS	ENFERMEDAD Y MATERNIDAD			INVALIDEZ, VEJEZ Y MUERTE		
	Total	Cotizantes	Familiares	Total	Cotizantes	Familiares
1965	444 571	129 935	314 636	216 380	72 130	144 260
1966	518 205	133 920	384 285	227 547	75 849	151 698
1967	568 512	142 980	425 532	243 528	81 176	162 352
1968	646 712	161 711	485 001	276 483	92 161	184 322
1969	778 974	194 148	548 826	459 204	114 801	344 403
1970	809 164	202 291	606 873	499 020	124 755	374 265
1971	927 736	231 934	695 802	680 748	170 187	510 561
1972	1 018 784	254 696	764 088	753 616	188 404	565 212
1973	1 158 244	289 561	868 683	872 044	218 011	654 033
1974	1 232 496	308 124	924 372	937 080	234 270	702 810
1975	1 305 875	326 923	978 952	1 161 676	290 419	871 257
1976	1 559 752	355 697	1 204 055	1 265 383	314 812	950 570
1977	1 783 964	445 991	1 337 973	1 344 148	336 037	1 008 111

FUENTE: Caja Costarricense de Seguro Social
LFSS.LFO.Muz. 7-7-80

USO DE LA TIERRA SEGUN REGIONES

(en Há)

1973

[illegible]	Extensión	USO							
	Total	Total	%	Montes y bosques en explotación	%	Bosques y Montes no en explotac.	%	Charrales y acotales	%
	3 122 450,9	1 000 086,9	32,02	190 885,9	6,11	525 631,4	16,83	283 569,6	9,08
Región Atlántica	244 530,0	114 527,6	46,83	17 266,7	7,06	72 190,9	29,52	25 070,0	10,25
Pacífico Sur	522 960,4	210 468,6	40,24	50 207,5	9,60	96 390,0	18,43	63 871,1	12,21
Pacífico Central	209 131,9	41 767,8	19,97	7 912,5	3,78	16 853,9	8,06	17 001,4	8,13
Pacífico Seco	1 099 107,0	223 048,1	20,29	43 967,1	4,00	91 661,0	8,34	87 420,0	7,95
Zona Norte	607 414,3	291 105,5	47,92	49 487,9	8,15	182 774,2	30,09	58 843,4	9,69
Valle Central Occident.	229 329,9	45 122,1	19,67	8 068,4	3,52	25 025,0	10,91	12 023,7	5,24
Valle Central Oriental	209 977,4	74 047,2	35,26	13 975,8	6,65	40 736,4	19,40	19 335,0	9,21

Región Atlántica : Limón, Pococí, Siquirres, Talamanca, Matina, Guácimo.

Pacífico Sur : Pérez Zeledón (S.J.), Buenos Aires (Punt.), Osa, Golfito, Coto Brus.

Pacífico Central : Escazú, Desamparados, Puriscal, Aserrí, Mora, Santa Ana, Alajuelita, Acosta, Turrubares, Curridabat (S.J.), El Guarco (Cart.), Aguirre, Parrita (Punt.).

Pacífico Seco : Liberia, Nicoya, Sta. Cruz, Bagaces, Carrillo, Cañas, Abangares, Tilarán, Nandayure, La Cruz, Hojancha (Gte), Central Esparza, Montes de Oro (Punt.).

Zona Norte : Sarapiquí, Cantón Central, San Ramón, Grecia, San Carlos, Alfaro Ruiz, Upala, Los Chiles, Guatuso (Alajuela), Sarapiquí (Heredia).

Valle Central Occid.: Grecia, San Mateo, Atenas, Naranjo, Palmares, Poás, Orotina, Valverde Vega (Alaj.), Central, Barba, Sto. Domingo, Sta. Bárbara, San Rafael, San Isidro, Belén, Flores, San Pablo (Heredia).

Valle Central Orient: Tarrazú, Goicoechea, Coronado, Tibás, Moravia, Montes de Oca, Dota, León Cortés (S.J.), Central, La Unión, Paraíso, Jiménez, Turrialba, Alvarado, Oreamuno (Cart.).

FUENTE : Dirección General de Estadística y Censos.

jmd/

ALGUNOS INDICADORES DEL CRECIMIENTO URBANO DE COSTA RICA

EN EL PERIODO 1950-1973

(Cifras por cien)

	PERIODO	
	1950-63	1963-73
Porcentaje urbano		
Al comienzo del período	33,5	34,5
Al final del período	34,5	40,6
Tasa de urbanización	0,2	1,6
Tasa de crecimiento		
Población total	3,6	3,0
Población urbana	3,9	4,7
Población rural	3,5	2,1
Porcentaje de crecimiento absorbido por el área urbana	36	58

FUENTE: CELADE, en base a los censos de población.

Departamento de Estadística
OFIPLAN

REGIMEN DE TENENCIA DE LA TIERRA SEGUN PROVINCIAS
1973

PROVINCIA, CANTON Y DISTRITO	TOTAL		PROPIEDAD DEL PRODUCTOR O QUE ESTE POSEE A MODO DE PROPIEDAD		EN ARRENDAMIENTO		OTRAS FORMAS SIMPLES DE TENENCIA	
	Número	Superficie	Número	Superficie	Número	Superficie	Número	Superficie
COSTA RICA	81 562	3 122 456,8	77 356	3 013 591,9	11 183	89 622,1	912	19 242,9
San José	19 009	321 691,4	18 083	310 329,5	3 254	8 458,9	251	2 902,9
Alajuela	19 510	684 185,4	18 748	668 287,1	1 962	11 704,3	147	4 194,0
Cartago	7 734	147 673,3	7 284	141 410,7	878	4 566,6	104	1 697,9
Heredia	4 437	135 127,4	4 340	129 420,0	202	5 433,8	28	273,4
Guanacaste	11 835	908 674,2	10 846	870 904,5	2 472	32 255,7	140	5 513,9
Puntarenas	13 747	680 574,9	12 916	657 503,7	2 036	19 651,7	156	3 419,4
Limón	5 290	244 530,0	5 139	235 736,2	379	7 550,8	86	1 243,0

FUENTE: Censo Agropecuario de 1973
LFSS.LFO.Muz 11-7-80

Departamento de Estadística

INFORME

TOTAL

OCUPADOS EN LA POBLACION ACTIVA (12 AÑOS Y MAS) SEGUN RAMAS DE ACTIVIDAD

1978-1979

Rama de actividad	Julio 1978 1/ Ocupados	% del total	Julio 1979 1/ Ocupados	% del total
TOTAL	687 044	100,0	707 135	100,0
Agricultura	208 713	30,4	202 649	28,7
Industrias extractivas y manufacturas	104 261	15,2	115 377	16,3
Construcción	50 864	7,4	54 765	7,7
Comercio, restaurantes, hoteles y establecimientos financieros	122 138	17,8	124 876	17,7
Servicios básicos 2/	41 742	6,0	40 266	5,7
Servicios sociales, comunales y personales	158 140	23,0	167 472	23,7
Actividades no bien especificadas y/o ignoradas	1 186	0,2	1 730	0,2

1/ Encuesta nacional de hogares, empleo y desempleo, realizada por la Dirección General de Estadística y Censos y el Ministerio de Trabajo y Seguridad Social.

2/ Comprende electricidad, gas, agua, transportes, almacenaje y comunicaciones.

FUENTE: Encuesta de Hogares, Ministerio de Trabajo y Seguridad Social

mma/

TASAS DE PARTICIPACION Y DESEMPLEO

1978-1979

Tasas de participación y desempleo	Julio de 1978			Julio de 1979		
	Total	Urbano	Rural	Total	Urbano	Rural
Tasa bruta de participación 1/	34,0	37,1	31,8	34,3	37,1	32,1
Tasa de desempleo abierto 2/	4,5	5,6	3,6	4,9	5,7	3,0

1/ La tasa bruta de participación es el porcentaje de la fuerza de trabajo respecto a la población total

2/ La tasa de desempleo abierto es el porcentaje de los desocupados dentro de la fuerza del trabajo.

FUENTE: Ministerio de Trabajo y Seguridad Social

mma/

TASAS DE PARTICIPACION Y DESEMPLEO

1978-1979

Tasas de participación y desempleo	Julio de 1978			Julio de 1979		
	Total	Urbano	Rural	Total	Urbano	Rural
Tasa bruta de participación 1/	34,0	37,1	31,8	34,3	37,1	32,1
Tasa de desempleo abierto 2/	4,5	5,6	3,6	4,9	5,7	3,0

1/ La tasa bruta de participación es el porcentaje de la fuerza de trabajo respecto a la población total

2/ La tasa de desempleo abierto es el porcentaje de los desocupados dentro de la fuerza del trabajo.

FUENTE: Ministerio de Trabajo y Seguridad Social

mma/

INDICE DE OCUPACION

1968 = 100

AÑO	INDICE	AÑO	INDICE
1957	37,82	1975	168,85
1958	40,28	1976	177,46
1959	42,04	1977	185,37
1960	44,77	1978	186,81
1961	47,96	1979	-
1962	55,21	-	-
1963	58,15	-	-
1964	68,74	-	-
1965	74,50	-	-
1966	83,62	-	-
1967	90,84	-	-
1968	100,00	-	-
1969	111,35	-	-
1970	126,13	-	-
1971	138,31	-	-
1972	147,54	-	-
1973	161,29	-	-
1974	173,46	-	-

FUENTE: Banco Central.

Departamento de Estadística
OFIPLAN

PRODUCTO INTERNO BRUTO (EN MILL. DE COLONES)
POR SECTOR DE ACTIVIDAD SEGUN AÑOS
1957-1978

AÑOS	TOTAL	AGRICULTURA SILVICULTURA Y PESCA	IND. MANUFACTURERA Y EXPLOTACION DE MINAS Y CANT.	ELECTRICIDAD GAS Y AGUA	CONSTRUCCION	COMERC.POR MAYOR Y MENOR REST.Y HOT.	TRANSPORTES; ALMACENAMIENTO Y COMUNICACIONES	ESTABLECIMIENTOS FINANCIEROS, SEGUROS Y OTROS	BIENES INMUEBLES	GOBIERNO GENERAL	OTROS SERVICIOS PERSONALES
1957	2 471,1	754,4	323,8	23,8	110,7	527,6	90,3	85,7	244,9	187,4	122,5
1958	2 629,9	737,2	352,5	23,6	134,2	540,8	95,3	93,6	256,0	211,9	132,2
1959	2 657,1	689,6	364,1	30,5	144,4	566,6	108,6	100,6	271,8	238,6	142,3
1960	2 832,0	744,7	404,9	33,7	124,4	600,1	116,8	104,9	290,6	256,7	155,2
1961	2 918,4	754,2	410,1	35,4	146,1	589,0	122,5	113,4	306,2	277,3	164,2
1962	3 186,6	823,0	445,6	36,5	168,6	652,6	133,0	122,3	329,7	295,4	180,9
1963	3 406,2	852,8	512,2	43,0	171,8	696,4	145,7	129,5	357,8	322,3	194,7
1964	3 666,2	886,5	573,2	49,7	155,9	735,3	158,2	129,8	360,8	345,5	210,3
1965	3 928,5	924,0	659,4	60,1	185,4	793,3	167,4	153,3	373,1	382,9	229,6
1966	4 288,4	994,1	730,9	64,4	184,9	879,4	179,7	165,9	391,7	454,8	242,6
1967	4 604,0	1 065,6	781,2	70,4	204,3	918,2	197,8	187,2	425,8	498,1	255,4
1968	5 079,8	1 176,4	897,3	83,0	228,1	1 011,0	218,6	204,4	444,0	541,9	275,1
1969	5 635,7	1 362,9	1 004,9	94,3	245,6	1 116,3	250,5	236,9	467,6	614,5	302,8
1970	6 324,5	1 469,3	1 192,2	109,8	277,4	1 371,3	274,2	302,7	498,7	685,2	343,7
1971	7 093,2	1 445,4	1 345,0	127,8	345,3	1 502,0	316,0	321,0	524,2	813,6	378,2
1972	8 056,7	1 601,6	1 569,1	147,9	423,8	1 851,3	368,9	404,5	556,4	898,0	429,1
1973	9 851,2	1 982,9	1 905,3	190,3	507,1	2 054,5	433,6	506,5	626,5	1 198,6	495,9
1974	13 087,4	2 522,4	2 677,9	265,9	692,6	2 754,7	569,7	655,3	784,8	1 572,4	626,7
1975	16 804,6	3 427,8	3 437,3	363,7	868,9	3 205,6	728,6	816,5	1 125,8	2 093,7	770,6
1976	20 675,6	4 212,9	4 072,1	409,6	1 193,4	3 832,2	954,7	1 040,8	1 371,1	2 682,2	906,6
1977	26 330,7	5 762,6	5 008,5	521,4	1 367,1	5 134,6	1 091,2	1 291,6	1 661,8	3 402,0	1 096,1
1978	29 764,2	5 944,3	5 428,2	577,4	1 617,1	6 002,3	1 271,2	1 545,1	1 856,2	4 216,3	1 304,1

FUENTE: Banco Central

VOLUMEN DE PRODUCCION DE LOS PRINCIPALES PRODUCTOS AGROPECUARIOS

POR CLASE SEGUN AÑOS

1967-1978

AÑOS	BANANO Ton. Met.	CACAO Ton. Met.	CAFE Ton. Met.	CAÑA Ton. Met.	GANADO VACUNO Ton. Met.	GANADO PORCINO Ton. Met.	HUEVOS Miles unid.	LECHE Miles Litros	MADERA M^3	ARROZ Ton. Met.	MAIZ Ton. Met.	FRIJOL Ton. Met.	SORGO Ton. Met.
1967	465 992,1	8 152,4	78 256,2	1 645 187,0	87 337,5	6 189,6	270 505,0	185 470,7	462,0	56 250,6	84 770,6	15 778,0	-
1968	650 672,7	6 125,2	77 490,2	1 726 711,0	94 119,7	6 675,5	264 582,0	193 872,5	541,8	61 361,9	81 646,5	11 058,4	
1969	794 607,7	9 824,4	84 097,8	1 792 224,0	118 530,7	7 221,2	277 381,0	198 140,4	587,7	51 081,8	76 749,9	15 296,4	-
1970	958 688,7	4 174,3	80 590,2	2 134 787,0	111 037,2	9 447,3	274 395,0	206 093,3	481,5	55 621,1	71 294,1	12 023,9	-
1971	1 027 647,1	4 421,6	87 714,7	2 097 983,0	116 089,9	10 234,0	292 939,0	209 508,3	430,8	68 722,7	70 073,1	8 925,4	-
1972	1 186 093,8	7 055,0	88 791,5	2 301 427,0	115 705,1	10 270,9	316 352,0	221 979,0	523,5	62 718,6	75 909,6	14 202,6	-
1973	1 289 401,2	5 618,4	92 646,0	2 341 294,0	116 407,7	10 414,8	336 620,0	235 298,0	537,1	81 639,7	65 476,1	11 030,7	7 661,4
1974	1 151 277,9	5 918,6	91 237,7	2 192 581,0	127 733,8	10 559,6	341 232,0	240 915,9	564,9	62 229,9	60 519,2	13 749,6	14 129,0
1975	1 220 690,0	6 609,0	85 259,1	2 323 870,0	128 112,0	9 619,1	344 348,0	250 774,0	671,4	112 132,0	67 767,6	14 625,0	19 780,0
1976	1 187 147,0	5 855,0	81 783,5	2 291 585,0	124 997,6	11 528,9	359 349,0	271 750,0	802,0	105 860,0	114 010,0	16 212,0	30 855,0
1977	1 124 691,0	7 694,0	87 183,0	2 519 421,0	134 144,0	12 508,8	368 718,0	290 299,0	721,8	109 964,0	84 703,0	14 059,0	40 986,0
1978	1 149 117,0	10 073,0	96 034,0	2 578 741,0	135 398,0	13 710,0	378 906,0	306 578,0	649,6	121 192,0	78 868,0	14 010,0	52 565,0

FUENTE: Banco Central.

GENERACION BRUTA DE ENERGIA (en MWH)
SEGUN AÑOS
1960-1977

AÑOS	TOTAL	CLASE			
		Hidroeléctrica	Diesel	Vapor	Gas
1960	414 181	380 602	26 518	7 061	-
1961	442 314	389 435	29 199	23 679	-
1962	468 038	405 952	34 807	27 278	-
1963	516 187	453 431	38 513	24 242	-
1964	562 934	4 425	46 649	32 859	-
1965	605 118	525 809	51 292	28 017	-
1966	650 714	569 128	52 315	29 271	-
1967	707 141	678 598	25 338	3 205	-
1968	778 799	747 814	29 505	1 408	-
1969	845 711	788 268	45 385	12 058	-
1970	962 976	916 070	43 385	3 521	-
1971	1 085 597	1 015 859	61 248	8 490	-
1972	1 206 762	1 086 114	91 875	28 773	-
1973	1 286 653	1 119 659	110 397	32 610	23 987
1974	1 405 359	1 238 424	98 985	19 307	48 643
1975	1 470 486	1 285 843	83 063	22 519	79 061
1976	1 590 642	1 437 472	64 145	15 626	73 399
1977 1/	1 677 140	1 312 811	88 326	24 225	251 778

1/ Preliminar

FUENTE: Servicio Nacional de Electricidad
LFSS.LFO.Muz. 3-7-80

Departamento de Estadística
OFIPLAN

PROYECTOS ENERGETICOS EN DESARROLLO EN 1978

NOMBRE	PAIS	TIPO	CAPACIDAD DE GENERACION (MW)	COSTO TOTAL (MILLONES $)	AÑO DE CONCLUSION
TOTAL			1 678	1 814,0	
Pueblo Viejo Chixoy	Guatemala	Hidro	300	401,5	1982
Aguacapa	Guatemala	Hidro	90	112,5	1981
San Lorenzo	El Salvador	Hidro	180	201,0	1982
Aguachapán Unidad 3	El Salvador	Geo	30	30,0	1980
El Arenal	Costa Rica	Hidro	157	152,1	1981
Corobicí	Costa Rica	Hidro	174	177,7	1983
El Cajón	Honduras	Hidro	292	323,2	1985
Copalar	Nicaragua	Hidro	350	298,5	1984
Momotombo	Nicaragua	Geo	105	117,5	1983

FUENTE: Inventario de Proyectos Regionales de Infraestructura en Centroamerica "IPRIC" SIECA, SIECA, Noviembre de 1978

LFSS.LFO.Muz. 10-7-80

TRANSACCIONES INTERNACIONALES

(Miles de dólares)

1972-1979

VARIABLE	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
	77 851	94 012	124 757	96 907	153 908	319 218	313 659	312 617
	82 830	90 682	98 353	144 061	148 659	150 323	169 870	169 442
a grano	2 983	4 361	5 906	5 318	6 948	17 127	15 076	10 183
fresca	28 297	31 548	34 177	32 115	40 533	44 092	60 339	81 601
	13 082	21 502	24 446	48 172	24 722	15 637	15 909	17 094
	5 902	7 596	12 948	18 305	16 656	13 712	10 977	9 884
s Industriales	58 633	79 388	119 090	118 320	167 623	215 946	212 768	251 084
oductos agropecuarios	11 299	15 375	20 667	30 106	33 892	52 109	66 309	72 623
L DE EXPORTACIONES	280 877	344 464	440 344	493 304	592 941	828 164	864 907	924 528
prima y productos intermedios	137 754	182 864	326 653	285 760	292 373	370 992	398 283	460 100
de consumo	104 460	115 354	169 458	144 044	168 836	245 469	295 786	333 100
de capital	107 788	124 245	164 196	177 502	223 267	288 762	323 250	352 600
al de construcción	15 239	18 271	24 422	35 756	32 987	42 296	70 648	79 900
tible y lubricante	7 534	12 447	33 339	47 010	48 146	62 475	67 656	182 900
o clasificados	-	2 145	1 595	3 897	4 803	11 436	10 107	-
AL DE IMPORTACIONES	372 775	455 326	719 663	693 969	770 412	1 021 430	1 165 730	1 408 600
y Servicios y Pagos de Transferencia	-100 016	-111 928	-266 161	-217 640	-201 473	- 225 598	- 363 182	- 578 165
rías F.O.B.	- 58 241	- 67 275	-208 747	-134 251	-103 088	- 97 298	- 185 533	- 341 610
los	- 48 432	- 51 620	- 67 119	- 93 058	-111 607	- 143 732	- 194 245	- 250 225
de transferencia	6 657	6 967	9 705	9 669	13 222	15 432	16 596	13 670
ENTO DE CAPITAL	66 372	88 946	192 584	205 476	279 870	353 404	368 733	545 261
a Largo Plazo	85 607	94 411	160 004	249 391	228 327	298 101	340 121	468 991
al a Corto Plazo	-19 235	-5 465	32 580	-43 915	51 543	55 303	28 612	76 270
ores y Omisiones	39 448	40 830	50 687	33 106	-13 740	-19 222	-46 425	-41 556
ervas Monetarias Internacionales Oficiales to +disminución)	- 5 804	-17 848	22 890	-20 943	-64 657	-108 584	40 874	74 460
Monetarias Internacionales Netas	43 338	61 186	38 296	59 239	123 896	232 480	191 606	117 146

Departamento de Estadística
OFIPLAN

EXPORTACIONES (EN MILES DE $) POR AÑOS
SEGUN RAMA DE ORIGEN
1965-1977

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
TOTAL	111 824	135 509	143 780	170 822	189 707	231 163	225 363	280 877	344 464	440 344	493 305
ultura,caza,silvicultura y pesca	82 304	90 462	93 253	108 856	119 334	144 940	127 189	168 030	200 499	229 877	227 245
tación de minas y canteras	11	13	11	34	14	11	22	10	7	43	109
rias manufactureras	4 468	5 523	5 250	7 262	7 822	8 821	10 843	12 062	14 755	23 284	22 776
ctos alimenticios,bebidas y	12 667	21 220	24 866	28 656	35 538	41 524	47 899	56 970	68 854	98 213	145 931
les, prendas de vestir e ind.	2 920	5 219	5 626	6 864	7 352	9 828	7 937	8 096	12 855	22 994	20 907
cción de productos de papel	91	527	204	171	526	1 620	1 537	1 625	2 298	3 589	5 254
cación de sust. químicas y ctos químicos derivados del leo y carbón	5 901	6 141	6 971	9 217	9 033	12 477	16 098	18 774	23 795	34 406	42 200
cación de productos métalicos, ria y equipo	1 949	4 368	5 746	7 915	8 614	10 165	11 759	13 346	18 259	23 874	24 093
trias métálicas y básicas	1 014	1 219	1 092	1 192	1 099	1 223	1 732	1 947	2 810	2 984	2 923
	499	817	761	655	375	554	347	17	332	1 080	1 867

Departamento de Estadística
OFIPLAN

BALANZA COMERCIAL TOTAL
(EN MILES DE $)
SEGUN AÑOS
1950-1979

AÑOS	EXPORTACION	IMPORTACION	SALDO
1950	55 585	46 033	9 552
1951	63 414	55 741	7 673
1952	73 366	67 874	5 492
1953	80 149	73 668	6 481
1954	84 703	80 653	4 050
1955	80 904	87 469	-6 565
1956	67 454	106 930	-39 476
1957	83 361	102 785	-19 424
1958	91 900	99 325	-7 425
1959	76 678	102 664	-25 986
1960	84 336	110 388	-26 052
1961	84 155	107 161	-23 006
1962	92 970	113 347	-20 377
1963	95 023	123 846	-28 823
1964	113 899	138 601	-24 702
1965	111 824	178 225	-66 401
1966	135 511	178 453	-42 942
1967	143 781	199 697	-55 916
1968	170 822	213 942	-43 120
1969	189 707	245 068	-55 361
1970	231 163	316 687	-85 524
1971	225 355	349 743	-124 388
1972	280 878	372 775	-91 897
1973	344 464	455 326	-110 862
1974	440 444	719 664	-279 220
1975	493 305	693 969	-200 664
1976	592 941	770 412	-177 471
1977	814 792	1 010 101	-195 309
1978	858 433	1 186 466	-328 033
1979	922 867	1 408 588	-485 721

FUENTE: Dirección General de Estadística y Censos

LFSS.LFO.Muz. 11-7-80

amento de Estadística

COMERCIO CON CENTROAMERICA Y PANAMA
(EN MILES DE DOLARES) SEGUN AÑOS
1960-1977

CENTROAMERICA			PANAMA			TOTAL		
Exportación	Importación	Saldo	Exportación	Importación	Saldo	Exportación	Importación	Saldo
2 421	3 514	-1 093	1 271	1 107	164	3 692	4 621	- 929
2 188	4 046	-1 858	743	1 584	- 841	2 931	5 630	-2 699
1 720	3 308	-1 588	650	1 370	- 720	2 371	4 678	-2 307
3 945	3 817	128	989	1 587	- 598	4 934	5 405	- 471
15 388	8 284	7 104	1 482	1 435	47	16 871	9 720	7 151
18 231	14 692	3 539	1 894	1 160	734	20 126	15 852	4 274
25 157	23 156	2 001	2 748	2 774	- 26	27 904	25 930	1 974
26 909	34 221	-7 312	4 060	2 007	2 053	30 969	36 227	-5 258
36 228	43 849	-12 621	4 971	3 217	1 754	41 200	52 066	-10 866
37 749	51 220	-13 471	5 317	3 317	2 000	43 065	54 537	-11 472
46 090	68 658	-22 568	6 782	2 697	4 085	52 871	71 355	-18 484
47 053	76 596	-29 543	8 710	3 387	5 323	55 763	79 983	-24 220
51 424	79 456	-28 032	10 821	6 175	4 646	62 246	85 631	-23 385
70 458	83 671	-13 213	13 577	6 856	6 721	84 035	90 527	-6 492
104 266	114 021	-9 755	17 267	9 730	7 536	121 533	123 751	- 2 218
107 226	114 720	-7 494	16 401	6 624	9 777	123 627	121 344	2 283
130 653	135 633	-4 980	19 103	10 683	8 420	149 756	146 316	3 440
173 802	167 893	5 909	22 538	12 123	10 415	196 340	180 016	16 324

NTE: Dirección General de Estadística y Censos
LFSS.LFO.Muz. 7-7-80

Departamento de Estadística
OFIPLAN

INGRESOS Y EGRESOS TOTALES
DE PRESUPUESTO (EN MILL $)
SEGUN-AÑOS
1950-1979

	INGRESOS	EGRESOS
1950	137,8	126,7
1951	159,0	141,0
1952	215,7	189,4
1953	240,9	222,0
1954	258,0	245,1
1955	324,9	306,2
1956	278,7	291,0
1957	341,8	328,7
1958	341,7	365,1
1959	350,6	351,3
1960	371,0	376,0
1961	365,3	410,4
1962	425,1	440,7
1963	448,6	477,4
1964	496,0	531,3
1965	570,4	569,6
1966	638,1	675,6
1967	695,4	747,7
1968	808,3	785,7
1969	945,8	889,4
1970	1 071,2	974,8
1971	1 210,1	1 242,8
1972	1 390,7	1 414,5
1973	2 028,9	1 865,4
1974	2 366,0	2 270,3
1975	2 807,2	2 869,0
1976	4 027,8	3 917,4
1977	4 742,6	4 565,5
1978	6 619,4	5 746,4
1979	4 434 027,0 1/	5 678 860,0 1/

1/ Cifras a noviembre

FUENTE: Banco Central

LESS LEO Muz 9-7-80

FINANZAS PUBLICAS

(Saldos en mill. ¢)

1972-1979

VARIABLE	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	
1. SITUACION FISCAL									
a) Ingresos Corrientes	1 040,3	1 386,6	1 936,2	2 261,2	2 692,3	3 486,9	4 111,5	4 343,9	
Tributarios 1/	934,5	1 254,2	1 795,4	2 089,9	2 498,6	3 280,9	3 801,3	4 010,2	
No Tributarios	90,1	110,5	138,1	165,4	188,5	198,7	303,5	325,1	
Transferencias	15,7	21,9	2,7	5,9	5,2	7,3	6,7	8,6	
b) Gastos Corrientes	1 028,5	1 244,2	1 607,8	2 209,9	2 656,0	3 325,3	4 384,9	5 070,1	
Consumo	689,1	831,1	1 019,4	1 383,7	1 622,1	2 005,9	2 431,7	2 753,0	
Intereses	109,0	138,1	169,8	195,3	227,4	318,3	553,8	726,9	
Transferencias	230,4	275,0	418,6	630,9	806,5	1 001,1	1 399,4	1 590,2	
c) Ahorro Corriente (a-b)	11,8	142,4	328,4	51,3	36,3	161,6	- 273,4	- 726,2	
d) Gastos de Capital	404,9	648,1	721,4	732,2	1 261,4	1 328,8	1 534,1	1 908,7	
e) Gastos Totales (b+d) 2/	1 433,4	1 892,3	2 329,2	2 942,1	3 917,4	4 654,1	5 919,0	6 978,8	
f) Déficit (a-c)	393,1	505,7	393,0	680,9	1 225,1	1 167,2	1 807,5	-2 634,9	
Financiamiento:									
Crédito Externo	175,2	198,2	180,3	220,8	358,6	310,0	892,0	885,3	3/
Crédito Interno	232,3	302,6	295,8	306,6	1 043,8	775,8	738,2	1 653,9	3/
Otros recursos internos	- 14,4	4,9	- 83,1	153,5	- 177,3	81,4	177,3	95,7	
2. DEUDA DEL GOBIERNO CENTRAL	2 628,2	3 269,4	4 029,9	4 401,5	6 126,7	7 353,5	11 190,7	13 727,6	
Deuda Externa	573,8	725,3	1 069,1	1 266,9	1 493,3	1 882,3	2 831,4	3 527,8	
Deuda Interna	2 054,4	2 544,1	2 960,8	3 134,6	4 633,4	5 471,2	8 359,3	10 199,8	
Consolidada	1 622,3	1 952,2	2 066,8	2 116,8	2 918,0	3 550,7	6 170,8	8 393,9	
Flotante	432,1	591,9	894,0	1 017,8	1 715,4	1 920,5	2 188,5	1 805,9	
3. MERCADO DE VALORES									
a) Venta Bruta en bonos fiscales	472,9	282,6	147,3	206,5	569,1	656,5	n.d.	n.d.	
b) Amortización	63,4	79,1	74,9	103,4	119,7	135,5	n.d.	n.d.	

VARIABLE	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
c) Venta neta de bonos fiscales (a-b)	409,5	203,5	72,4	103,1	449,4	521,0	n.d.	n.d.
d) Tenencia de la deuda bonificada del Gobierno Central	1 408,6	1 736,4	1 848,6	1 895,8	2 697,2	3 316,3	5 888,6	8 109,1
Tesorería Nacional	163,1	287,3	327,1	271,1	623,2	721,3	2 095,6	2 582,2
Banco Central	118,9	106,7	127,0	191,9	308,2	382,0	400,8	391,0
Bancos Comerciales	60,2	76,8	253,4	328,4	399,4	634,2	946,2	3 010,4
Otras instituciones públicas	507,1	582,5	600,8	474,8	677,1	632,2	1 337,4	1 318,1
Sector Privado Interno	481,7	600,3	497,7	579,0	631,8	861,5	839,4	549,6
Sector Externo	77,6	82,8	42,6	50,6	57,5	85,1	269,3	257,8
e) Saldo de la venta de bonos fiscales con pacto de recompra en el Banco Central	325,1	467,5	502,4	731,5	949,6	1 605,6	2 126,5	3 753,6
f) Saldo Letras del Tesoro	90,9	15,0	-	-	-	-	-	-
g) Saldo de la deuda bonificada del sector público	1 408,6	2 113,6	2 414,3	2 474,0	3 480,9	5 029,1	8 227,2	11 312,9

1/ Incluye extrapresupuestarios

2/ Incluye compromisos

3/ Cifras preliminares

n.d.:No disponible

FUENTE: Banco Central de Costa Rica

nma/

Departamento de Estadística
OFIPLAN

INGRESO Y EGRESO DE DIVISAS DEL MERCADO OFICIAL (EN MILES DE DOLARES) SEGUN AÑOS 1950-1979

	INGRESO	EGRESO	SALDO
1950	35 857	36 623	- 766
1951	43 079	40 760	2 319
1952	46 598	38 366	8 232
1953	61 618	58 170	3 448
1954	64 568	66 681	-2 113
1955	67 952	65 194	2 758
1956	53 558	61 020	-7 462
1957	60 833	60 273	560
1958	70 740	63 408	7 332
1959	62 438	69 376	-6 938
1960	76 121	77 511	-1 390
1961	102 204	105 217	-3 013
1962	138 689	137 369	1 320
1963	155 791	152 703	3 088
1964	182 760	179 082	3 678
1965	214 741	212 891	1 850
1966	242 619	244 742	-2 123
1967	175 916	175 711	205
1968	163 871	169 028	-5 157
1969	224 323	206 977	17 346
1970	528 135	546 140	18 005
1971	358 934	368 053	-9 119
1972	379 854	381 231	1 377
1973	463 220	467 103	-3 883
1974	925 133	890 644	34 489
1975	882 135	890 017	-7 882
1976	916 406	880 951	35 455
1977	1 295 862	1 182 678	113 184
1978	1 538 500	1 566 748	-28 248
1979	1 722 908	1 793 444	-70 536

FUENTE: Banco Central
LFSS.LFO.Muz 10-7-80

DEPARTAMENTO DE ESTADISTICA
OFIPLAN

DEUDA DEL GOBIERNO CENTRAL
(EN MILLONES DE COLONES)
1950-1979

	TOTAL	EXTERNO	INTERNO
1950	243,5	161,0	242,5
1951	383,9	163,0	220,9
1952	367,4	166,6	200,8
1953	354,5	159,6	194,9
1954	327,3	133,7	193,6
1955	346,9	130,3	216,6
1956	356,5	130,0	226,5
1957	351,9	140,3	211,6
1958	360,2	144,8	215,4
1959	397,0	166,0	231,0
1960	443,7	151,3	292,4
1961	495,2	168,2	327,0
1962	591,3	205,1	386,2
1963	661,4	238,6	422,8
1964	774,8	255,4;	518,4
1965	871,6	277,9	593,7
1966	964,1	279,8	684,3
1967	1 132,2	316,5	815,7
1968	1 278,5	316,6	961,9
1969	1 473,2	326,9	1 146,3
1970	1 663,4	315,3	1 348,1
1971	1 938,2	380,3	1 557,9
1972	2 315,0	536,4	1 778,6
1973	2 922,3	626,7	2 295,6
1974	3 503,1	911,4	2 591,7
1975	3 949,2	1 125,6	2 823,6
1976	4 724,7	1 382,3	3 342,4
1977	6 218,6	1 707,4	4 511,2
1978	8 984,0	2 426,8	6 557,2
1979	12 096,2	3 116,9	8 979,3

FUENTE: Banco Central
LFSS.LFO.Muz. 9-7-80

Departamento de Estadística
OFIPLAN

DEUDA DEL GOBIERNO CENTRAL

-En cifras relativas-

	TOTAL	EXTERNA	INTERNA
1950	100,0	66,1	33,9
1951	100,0	42,4	57,6
1952	100,0	45,3	54,7
1953	100,0	45,0	55,0
1954	100,0	40,8	59,2
1955	100,0	37,6	62,4
1956	100,0	36,5	63,5
1957	100,0	39,9	60,1
1958	100,0	40,2	59,8
1959	100,0	41,8	58,2
1960	100,0	34,1	65,9
1961	100,0	34,0	66,0
1962	100,0	34,7	65,3
1963	100,0	36,1	63,9
1964	100,0	33,0	67,0
1965	100,0	31,9	68,1
1966	100,0	29,0	71,0
1967	100,0	28,0	72,0
1968	100,0	24,8	75,2
1969	100,0	22,2	77,8
1970	100,0	19,0	81,0
1971	100,0	19,6	80,4
1972	100,0	22,2	77,8
1973	100,0	21,4	78,6
1974	100,0	26,0	74,0
1975	100,0	28,5	71,5
1976	100,0	29,3	70,7
1977	100,0	27,5	72,5
1978	100,0	27,0	73,0
1979	100,0	25,8	74,2

FUENTE: Banco Central
LFSS.LFO.Muz.

9-7-80

ESTRUCTURA FINANCIERA DEL PAIS, BANCOS Y ENTIDADES FINANCIERAS

(Saldos en mill. de colones)

1975-1979

	1975		1976		1977		1978		1979	
	Capital y Reservas	Préstamos	Capital y Reservas	Préstamos	Capital y Reservas	Préstamos	Capital y Reservas	Préstamos	Capital y Reservas	Préstamos
BANCOS ESTATALES	387,5	5 124,7	400,2	6 185,0	416,0	7 281,8	435,1	9 000,3	448,6	10 741,6
Banco Nacional de Costa Rica	158,0	2 443,9	159,7	2 911,9	162,8	3 238,3	169,3	4 075,7	176,1	4 816,0
Banco de Costa Rica	130,5	1 363,6	137,8	1 554,0	145,2	1 988,6	147,1	2 449,7 1/	149,4	2 843,6
Banco Anglo Costarricense	56,9	845,8	60,2	1 001,2	62,6	1 143,7	67,6	1 388,7 1/	71,4	1 666,7
Banco Crédito Agrícola de Cartago	42,1	471,4	42,5	717,9	45,4	911,2	51,1	1 091,9	51,7	1 421,0
BANCOS PRIVADOS	31,6	35,2	26,3	17,6	36,0	22,2	32,7	26,8	58,5	68,8
Banco Lyon S. A.	3,4	1,3	3,5	1,7	3,7	1,9	3,9	2,3	4,3	2,6
Banco of America S.A.	10,2	8,1	11,8	7,8	11,5	8,6	11,5	9,6	9,1	9,2
The Latin American Bank (C.R.) S.A.	5,4	3,2	5,5	3,1	5,1	0,7	1,3	0,2	-	-
Banco de la Construcción S.A.	5,2	4,5	5,5	5,0	10,7	10,5	10,9	11,1	11,2	10,2
Banco de Santander S.A.	-	-	-	-	5,0	0,5	5,1	3,6	6,5	5,9
Unión de Bancos(C.R.) S.A.	7,4	18,1	-	-	-	-	-	-	27,4	40,9
FINANCIERAS PRIVADAS INSCRITAS	152,2	596,3	90,9	429,4	104,5	450,2	112,8	533,9	132,6	584,6
TOTAL GENERAL	571,3	5 756,2	517,4	6 632,0	556,5	7 754,2	580,6	9 561,0	639,7	11 395,0

1/ Incluye un préstamo interbancario por ₡5.7 millones, el cual se elimina del total al consolidar los bancos del Estado.

mma/

CUENTAS MONETARIAS DEL SISTEMA BANCARIO NACIONAL

(Saldos en mill. de colones)

1972-1979

Variable	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
CREDITO NETO TOTAL	2 804,8	3 108,6	4 459,1	6 161,6	7 579,6	9 521,2	12 232,5	16 967,9
A Gobierno Central	381,5	312,1	368,6	549,3	607,3	1 408,6	1 800,6	3 957,0
A Entidades Oficiales	92,2	153,0	342,9	600,2	919,4	970,3	1 560,4	2 334,1
A sector privado	2 331,1	2 643,5	3 747,6	4 999,5	6 052,9	7 142,3	8 865,6	10 639,8
Agricultura	624,0	620,7	798,4	1 136,2	1 450,8	1 542,4	1 944,0	2 116,3
Ganadería	632,1	817,9	1 054,2	1 200,3	1 408,2	1 647,5	1,930,3	2 289,0
Industria	434,7	586,6	974,4	1 324,7	1 560,9	1 900,1	2 388,3	2 672,6
Personal	178,2	175,4	216,2	280,9	298,8	304,5	407,1	556,4
Otros	462,1	442,9	704,4	1 057,4	1 334,2	1 747,8	2 195,9	3 005,5
Al exterior	-	-	-	12,6	-	-	5,9	37,0
MEDIO CIRCULANTE	1 547,4	1 940,1	2 282,6	2 816,2	3 674,3	4 624,6	5 642,7	6 175,4
Numerario en poder del público	520,2	642,9	734,0	853,1	1 116,2	1 408,9	1 704,0	1 954,5
Depósitos en cuenta corriente	1 027,2	1 297,2	1 548,6	1 963,1	2 558,1	3 215,7	3 938,7	4 220,9
CUASI-DINERO	1 065,8	1 168,0	1 746,5	2 726,9	3 736,5	5 053,4	6 917,5	8 927,1
Depósitos no monetarios en los Departamentos Comerciales	867,2	952,5	1 511,1	2 465,5	3 418,4	4 256,2	5 421,9	7 791,9
Depósitos de ahorro	292,1	369,3	415,5	523,3	715,0	998,8	1 366,1	1 465,5
Otros depósitos no monetarios	575,1	583,2	1 095,6	1 942,2	2 703,4	3 257,4	4 055,8	6 326,4
Depósitos no monetarios en el Banco Central	46,5	50,6	124,9	107,7	82,4	202,6	661,3	374,8
Depósitos no monetarios en otros bancos	15,2	19,3	14,4	18,3	20,7	31,2	42,3	104,2
Bonos en circulación	136,9	145,6	96,1	135,4	215,0	563,4	792,0	656,2

FUENTE: Banco Central de Costa Rica

mma/

COLOCACIONES DEL SISTEMA BANCARIO
NACIONAL (En mill de colones)
SEGUN SECTORES
1956-1979

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
TOTAL	480,0	547,5	573,5	664,7	773,7	794,3	857,0	903,3	1 047,4	1 166,0	1 181,7
Agricultura	189,4	245,6	244,2	280,1	328,6	329,5	340,4	357,2	300,0	427,2	440,0
Ganadería	54,4	54,3	65,8	89,9	112,8	119,7	132,4	138,8	164,3	203,0	217,0
Industria	53,3	52,0	56,8	70,8	85,0	99,3	117,7	136,3	170,0	198,9	191,5
Electricidad	-	-	8,0	6,7	5,0	3,1	2,6	2,5	3,5	6,3	6,9
Comercio	52,4	52,6	60,8	62,6	58,7	56,4	54,4	59,4	62,3	56,6	51,6
Servicios, Transp. y alm.	32,5	43,2	36,9	42,1	40,8	41,2	45,3	46,9	58,7	61,7	61,8
Vivienda	56,9	60,1	64,5	70,5	78,5	77,6	86,4	92,7	97,3	101,4	104,0
Otros	41,1	39,7	36,5	42,0	64,3	67,5	77,8	79,5	101,3	110,9	108,9

Continúa...

ntinúa...

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
TOTAL	1 252,6	1 304,2	1 402,9	1 641,6	2 118,7	2 408,0	2 745,9	3 857,8	5 159,9	6 202,6	7 303,8	8 100,7	9 868,4
gricultura	444,5	455,6	474,3	560,7	622,0	620,5	620,7	798,4	1 161,5	1 475,6	1 590,7	1 733,4	2 011,9
anadería	250,2	283,7	330,7	386,7	528,5	632,2	817,9	1 054,2	1 200,4	1 408,6	1 647,5	1 792,4	2 102,0
dustria	225,8	237,6	271,9	325,3	374,2	434,7	586,6	974,4	1 324,9	1 560,9	1 900,4	2 124,5	2 474,8
lectricidad	7,6	7,1	6,3	5,3	4,5	5,2	4,1	2,5	3,3	2,3	2,1	2,1	1,4
omercio	37,2	36,7	32,3	40,9	108,2	136,1	111,9	228,6	335,0	375,2	408,0	-	-
ervicios,Transp.y alm.	64,2	59,5	65,3	84,9	118,5	149,2	144,0	220,9	340,8	447,7	625,4	-	-
ivienda	118,9	125,8	133,4	150,3	187,5	225,1	269,5	331,3	467,3	597,5	784,7	-	-
tros	104,2	98,2	88,7	87,5	175,7	205,0	191,1	247,5	326,7	334,8	345,0	2 448,3[1/]	3 278,3[1/]

1/ Para 1978 y 1979 el rubro "Otros" incluye a: vivienda, comercio, servicios, transporte y el resto.

FUENTE: Banco Central

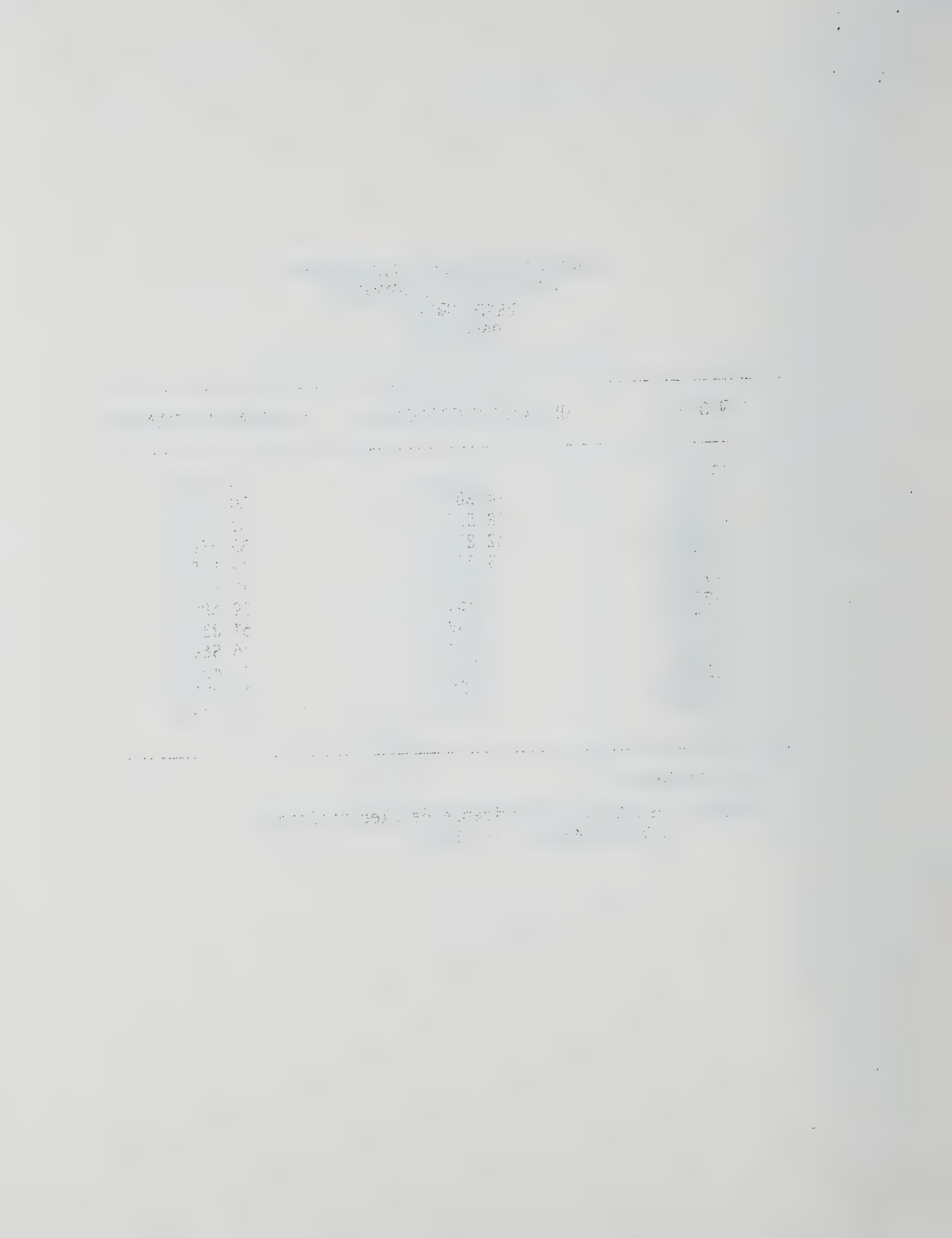
imd

ABONADOS FACTURADOS Y CAPACIDAD
INSTALADA DE TELEFONOS
SEGUN AÑOS
1966-1977

AÑOS	ABONADOS FACTURADOS	CAPACIDAD INSTALADA
1966	17 045	26 000
1967	24 281	30 200
1968	28 537	32 700
1969	32 854	35 750
1970	35 758	39 550
1971	40 779	42 500
1972	47 160	59 680
1973	55 288	61 830
1974	63 311	76 569
1975	73 911	95 460
1976	84 586	110 990
1977 1/	96 712	122 326

1/ Preliminar

FUENTE: Instituto Costarricense de Electricidad
LFSS.LFO.Muz. 3-7-80



INDICES DE PRECIOS 1/ PARA EL CONSUMIDOR DE INGRESOS MEDIO Y BAJO DEL AREA METROPOLITANA DE SAN JOSE

AÑO BASE 1952=100

	Indice General	GRUPOS PRINCIPALES					
		Alimentación	Vestuario	Vivienda	Elect,Comb. e Hielo	Enseres Domést.	Misceláneos
52	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00
53	100,47	101,60	95,57	107,66	113,77	98,14	96,96
54	103,09	105,84	95,13	111,83	122,14	97,62	97,23
55	106,93	109,74	96,20	118,14	132,77	99,66	101,04
56	108,00	110,00	95,81	123,84	134,92	99,1 ½	103,32
57	110,14	110,86	96,37	130,98	138,67	99,79	107,24
58	113,07	115,52	96,00	132,60	132,46	101,31	109,55
59	113,39	114,96	96,91	135,06	139,54	101,29	110,71
60	114,27	115,27	98,85	138,57	138,94	100,22	112,92
61	118,13	115,22	100,38	141,54	147,66	100,50	120,08
62	121,22	119,48	101,08	1 8,49	146,09	101,48	122,01
63	124,95	123,20	100,90	150,41	152,80	112,72	126,65
64	129,00	130,08	100,84	152,33	154,47	110,19	129,31
65	128,53	129,10	99,28	153,27 1/	-	-	129,53
66	128,67	130,10	97,03	159,15	-	-	130,42
67	130,16	130,93	97,98	154,61	-	-	133,99
68	135,32	138,27	101,52	157,97	-	-	137,94
69	138,89	144,40	102,12	160,70	-	-	139,91
70	145,25	155,37	102,07	166,27	-	-	143,18
71	149,64	161,06	103,96	169,08	-	-	146,75
72	156,43	166,86	105,66	174,63	-	-	164,39
73	174,22	188,36	114,05	185,60	-	-	183,01
74	220,34	239,04	141,22	243,85	-	-	238,35
75	274,90	298,45	167,27	323,77	-	-	278,45
76	304,77	321,93	180,03	371,91	-	-	314,58
77	317,46	337,61	169,78	398,73	-	-	326,02
78	336,52	372,43	160,79	415,24	-	-	348,58

A partir de 1965 "Electricidad, combustible y Enseres domésticos se incluyen en el renglón Vivienda. No fue posible hacer el cálculo en igual forma para los años anteriores.

FUENTE: OFIPLAN en base a cifras suministradas por la Dirección de Estadística.

ALGUNOS INDICADORES DEL NIVEL DE VIDA

1970-1979

Nombre del Indicador	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Número de teléfonos por cada cien habitantes						7,2	8,2	8,8
Número de camas de hospital por c/mil habitantes	3,9	3,9	3,8	3,8	3,7	3,5	3,5	3,5
Matrícula inicial en primaria y secundaria,								
ambos sexos	472 317	516 733	524 207	521 564	518 746	525 281 1/	522 296 1/	530 526 1/
Oficial	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	497 480	507 382 1/	501 798 1/	508 911 1/
Particular	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	21 266	17 899 1/	20 498 1/	21 615 1/
Número de escuelas primarias	2 706	2 788	2 818	2 874	2 899	2 938	2 992	3 005
Número de colegios de segunda enseñanza	157	175	201	214	221	225	243	246
Número de universidades	1	2	2	2	2	3	4	4
Estaciones radiodifusoras	85	96	98	98	98	98	98	103
Empresas de Televisión	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	6
Empresas periodísticas	12	12	13	13	14	14	13	13
Líneas aéreas en servicio	16	27	26	28	28	26	26	29
Nacionales	9	18	18	20	20	18	18	19
Extranjeras	7	9	8	8	8	8	8	10
Empresas de autobuses de servicio internacional	4	3	3	4	5	4	4	4
Vehículos automotores inscritos	94 606	103 296	114 841	122 609	136 516	158 193	179 941 4/	167 726 1/
Automóviles, taxis y carros doble tracción	47 508	50 182	55 145	57 079	64 943	73 449	79 613 4/	73 154 1/
Autobuses y microbuses servicio público	2 600	2 675	2 795	2 982	2 967	3 482	3 874 4/	2 992 1/
Vehículos de carga, livianos y pesados	26 963	29 695	34 401	37 710	39 403	45 778	54 997 4/	55 995 1/
Motocicletas y similares	13 113	15 617	16 000 E	18 373	21 608	27 004	32 035 4/	26 018 1/
Equipo especial 2/	4 422	5 127	6 500 E	6 465	7 595	8 480	9 422 1/	9 567 1/
Red total de carreteras en kilómetros	21 741	23 091	24 637	24 445	24 674	26 086	26 346 1/	n.d.
Pavimentada	1 636	1 648	2 352	1 939	1 956	2 008	2 028 1/	n.d.
Mejorada	5 485	6 673	7 365	7 385	7 580	8 199	8 281 1/	n.d.
Tierra	14 620	14 770	14 920	15 121	15 138	15 879	16 037 1/	n.d.
Red ferroviaria en kilómetros	1 041	1 031	1 033	1 033	1 036	1 036	1 031 1/	n.d.
Bancos comerciales del Estado								
Oficinas centrales	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Sucursales bancarias	28	30	32	35	39	39	40	44
Cajas auxiliares	45	48	53	55	65	73	82	86
Agencias bancarias	52	53	59	64	67	70	77	83
Juntas rurales de crédito agrícola	65	66	69	72	80	85	88	91
Total de Bancos Privados	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	5	4	4	4	5
Sociedades financieros de inversión y de crédito especial de carácter no bancario	41	52	43	41	34	3	27	28

Nombre del Indicador :	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Indice General de precios al por mayor (1966=100)	135,01	157,01	219,47	266,87	291,60	313,57	337,96	396,91
Indice General de precios al por menor (1975=100)	-	-	-	100,00	103,49	107,81	114,29	124,79
Indice del monto de salarios industriales pagados (1968=100)	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	380,08	469,34	569,47	666,52	787,68
Indice de ocupación industrial (1968=100)	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	168,85	177,46	185,37	186,81	190,12
Indice de salarios industriales (1968=100) 3/	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	225,11	264,34	307,20	356,85	414,30
Indice de actividad industrial (1966=100)	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	211,73	230,16	245,67	262,93	269,69

1/ Cifra preliminar -

2/ Incluye: vehículos de servicios agrícolas y equipo pesado de construcción (motoniveladoras, tractores, etc.)

3/ $\frac{\text{Indice del monto de salarios}}{\text{Indice de ocuparación}} \times 100$

4/ El MOPT aclara en su publicación "Cuadros Estadísticos sobre sector transportes", 1978, pag 33, que la cantidad de vehículos para 1978 está sobreestimada, por cuanto no se excluyen los vehículos destruídos o retirados en el período.

n.d.: No disponible

Nota: Las cifras de los índices representan niveles medios mensuales del año.

FUENTE: Encuestas Nacionales de Hogares, Empleo y Desempleo. Dirección General de Estadística y Censos y Ministerio de Trabajo y Seguridad Social.

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

Nº1 Costa Rica

Nº2 Central America

Nº3 Graphics

POBLACION TOTAL Y TASAS DE CRECIMIENTO, POR PAISES

1960, 1974, 1977-78

País	1960	1974	1977	1978 *	Tasas de crecimiento anual 1970-78 (porcentajes)
	(miles de personas)				
Costa Rica	1 254	1 934	2 090	2 154	2,9
El Salvador	2 433	3 942	4 255	4 397	3,1
Guatemala	3 965	5 903	6 436	6 622	2,9
Honduras	1 895	2 991	3 318	3 439	3,4
Nicaragua	1 420	2 085	2 325	2 393	3,1
Panamá	1 062	1 618	1 771	1 825	3,1
América Central	12 029	18 479	20 195	20 830	

* Estimación preliminar

FUENTE: BID, Progreso Económico y Social en América Latina, informe 1978

mma/

POBLACION TOTAL Y TASAS DE CRECIMIENTO, POR PAISES

1960, 1974, 1977-78

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Panamá	1 062	1 618	1 771	1 825	3,1
América Central	12 029	18 479	20 195	20 830	

* Estimación preliminar

FUENTE: BID, Progreso Económico y Social en América Latina, informe 1978

mma/

POBLACION URBANA Y RURAL, POR PAISES

1960 y 1978

(miles de habitantes)

País	1960			1978			Tasas de crecimiento pob. urbana 1960-78 (porcentajes)
	Urbana	Rural	% Urbana	Urbana	Rural	% Urbana	
Costa Rica	410	844	32,7	957	1 197	44,4	4,8
El Salvador	935	1 498	38,4	1 763	2 634	40,1	3,6
Guatemala	1 332	2 633	33,6	2 050	4 572	31,0	2,4
Honduras	438	1 457	23,1	1 183	2 256	34,4	5,7
Nicaragua	545	875	38,4	1 327	1 066	55,5	5,1
Panamá	441	621	41,5	957	868	52,4	4,4
América Central	4 101	7 928	34,1	8 237	1 259,3	39,5	

FUENTE: BID, Progreso Económico y Social en América Latina, informe 1978

nma/

P O B L A C I O N[1]

	1 9 8 0		
	Total	Urbana	Rural
COSTA RICA	2 218	1 015	1 198
EL SALVADOR	4 797	2 130	2 667
GUATEMALA	7 262	2 791	4 471
HONDURAS	3 691	1 484	2 207
NICARAGUA	2 733	1 484	1 249
PANAMA	1 896	1 032	864

POBLACION ECONOMICAMENTE ACTIVA (1980)[1]

	Total	Tasa de Actividad	Urbano	Tasa de Actividad	Rural	Tasa de Actividad
COSTA RICA						
TOTAL	804 569	36.3	388 005	38.2	416 564	34.7
HOMBRES	646 752	80.4	271 500	70	375 252	90
MUJERES	157 817	19.6	116 505	30	41 312	10
MENOS 25 AÑOS	315 960	39.3	136 569	35.2	179 391	43.1
MAS 60 AÑOS	43 661	5.4	19 991	5.1	23 670	5.7
EL SALVADOR						
TOTAL	1 618 530	33.7	767 380	36.0	851 150	31.9
HOMBRES	1 263 423	78.1	515 940	67.2	747 483	87.8
MUJERES	355 107	21.9	251 440	32.8	103 667	12.1
MENOS 25 AÑOS	638 873	39.5	274 328	35.7	364 545	42.8
MAS 60 AÑOS	104 245	6.4	50 571	6.6	53 674	6.3
GUATEMALA						
TOTAL	2 236 518	30.8	911 963	32.7	1 324 555	29.6
HOMBRES	1 925 166	86.1	669 020	73.4	1 256 146	94.8
MUJERES	311 352	13.9	242 943	26.6	68 409	5.2
MENOS 25 AÑOS	843 495	37.7	306 969	33.7	536 526	40.5
MAS 60 AÑOS	134 584	6	60 297	6.6	74 287	5.6
HONDURAS						
TOTAL	1 085 110	29.4	449 064	30.3	636 046	18.8
HOMBRES	903 756	83.3	313 387	69.8	590 369	92.8
MUJERES	181 354	16.7	135 677	30.7	45 677	7.2
MENOS 25 AÑOS	418 584	38.6	159 979	35.6	258 605	40.7
MAS 60 AÑOS	64 645	6	23 199	5.2	41 446	6.5

DISTRIBUCION DE LA PEA POR PRINCIPALES RAMAS DE ACTIVIDAD ECONOMICA (1)

			%
COSTA RICA (1979)			
1.	Agricultura, caza, pesca	202 649	27.2
3.	Industria manufacturera	173 542	23.3
6.	Comercio	124 876	16.7
9.	Servicios	207 738	27.9
	Otros		4.9
EL SALVADOR (1978)			
1.	Agricultura, caza, pesca	586 772	41
3.	Industria manufacturera	203 079	14.2
5.	Construcción	77 496	5.4
6.	Comercio, restaurantes	222 347	15.5
9.	Servicios Sociales y pers.	252 481	17.7
	Otros		6.2
HONDURAS (1977)			
1.	Agricultura, caza, pesca	590 554	61
3.	Industria manufacturera	115 296	12
5.	Construcción	32 124	3.3
6.	Comercio, restaurantes	78 514	8.1
9.	Servicios Sociales y pers.	111 997	11.5
	Otros		4.1
NICARAGUA (1977)			
1.	Agricultura, caza, pesca	300 169	42
3.	Industria manufacturera	115 313	16.1
5.	Construcción	34 100	4.8
6.	Comercio, restaurantes	94 517	13.2
9.	Servicios Sociales y pers.	130 041	18.2
	Otros		5.7
GUATEMALA (1976)			
1.	Agricultura, caza, pesca	1 016 995	58.2
3.	Industria manufacturera	236 759	13.5
5.	Construcción	71 682	4.1
6.	Comercio, restaurantes	126 960	7.3
9.	Servicios Sociales y pers.	209 752	12.0
	Otros		4.9

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(1) O.I.T. - Datos para un informe sub-regional. Costa Rica. 1980

	Total	Tasa de Actividad	Urbano	Tasa de Actividad	Rural	Tasa de Actividad
NICARAGUA						
TOTAL	755 685	27.6	410 397	27.6	345 288	27.6
HOMBRES	583 328	77.2	270 422	65.9	312 906	90.6
MUJERES	172 357	22.8	139 975	34.1	32 382	9.4
MENOS 25 AÑOS	282 351	37.4	134 688	32.8	147 663	42.8
MAS 60 AÑOS	39 720	5.3	21 798	5.3	17 922	5.2
PANAMA						
TOTAL	698 220	36.8	410 226	39.7	287 994	33.3
HOMBRES	514 689	73.7	263 015	64.1	251 674	87.4
MUJERES	183 531	26.3	147 211	35.9	36 320	12.6
MENOS 25 AÑOS	235 314	33.7	131 534	32.1	103 780	36
MAS 60 AÑOS	43 145	6.2	20 710	5	22 435	7.8

E M P L E O
(miles)

P A I S	AGRIC. PESCA	IND. MANUF.	CONST.	COMER-CIO	SERVI-CIOS	OTROS
COSTA RICA (1979) (1)	207	108	53	117	161.3	1.2
PANAMA (1978) (2)	144.3	48.6	25.7	65.9	141.6	7.3

POBLACION OCUPADA SEGUN CATEGORIA DE OCUPACIONES

	ABSOLUTAS (miles)	RELATIVAS
COSTA RICA (1979) (1)		
Asalariado	510.0	(74.1 %)
Cuenta Propia	113.2	(16.5 %)
Patrono	27.4	(4.0 %)
Familiar sin remuneración	37.0	(5.4 %)

D E S E M P L E O (2)

	ABSOLUTAS (miles)	RELATIVAS	RURAL	URBANA
COSTA RICA (1979) (1)	33.1	(4.5 %)	(4.0 %)	(4.9 %)
EL SALVADOR (1978)	54.4	(3.8 %)	No hay datos	
GUATEMALA (1979)	66.5	(3.2 %)	No hay datos	
HONDURAS (1978)	91.8	(9.45%)	No hay datos	
NICARAGUA (1974)	45.9	(7.3 %)	No hay datos	
NICARAGUA (1979) (3)	360	(49 %)	No hay datos	
PANAMA (1978)	43.8	(8.1 %)	No hay datos	

(1) Gobierno. Encuesta Nacional de Hogares. 1979.

(2) O.I.T. - Anuario de Estadísticas del Trabajo (1979).

(3) Estimación oficial a enero 1980.

COSTA RICA: CONTRIBUCION DE LOS SECTORES INSTITUCIONALES A LA ABSORCION DE EMPLEO TOTAL Y ADICIONAL, 1978 Y 1979

(Miles)

	Cifras absolutas		Cifras relativas	
	Marzo de 1978	Marzo de 1979	Marzo de 1978	Marzo de 1979
Sector privado	544.7	556.8	81.6	81.1
Sector público	123.0	130.1	18.4	18.9

Fuente: Encuesta Nacional de Hogares, 1979.

PANAMA: CONTRIBUCION DE LOS SECTORES INSTITUCIONALES A LA ABSORCION DEL EMPLEO TOTAL Y ADICIONAL, 1977 Y 1978

	Cifras absolutas		Cifras relativas	
	Octubre 1977	Agosto 1978	Octubre 1977	Agosto 1978
Sector privado	368 590	371 600	78.4	74.4
Sector público	101 910	127 640	21.6	25.6

Fuente: Dirección de Estadística y Censos, Panamá en Cifras, noviembre de 1979.

CUADRO A

CENTROAMERICA Y PANAMA: Población Total, PEA, Empleo y Sub-empleo, 1980 a/

(miles de personas)

PAIS	Población Total	PEA total	PEA agrícola	Empleo total	Empleo agrícola	Sub-utilización Global total	Sub-utilización Global agrícola
GUATEMALA b/	7 306.0	2 193.0	1 160.0	2 122.5	1 151.5	677.9	541.2
EL SALVADOR c/	4 539.4	1 531.0	804.2	1 364.4	713.5	559.4	340.0
HONDURAS d/	2 824.8	810.8	489.3	797.1	464.7	300.5	215.8
NICARAGUA e/	2 696.0	843.0	355.0	743.0	320.0	188.0	64.0
COSTA RICA f/	2 219.3	752.8	248.4	723.6	219.8	52.7	9.0
PANAMA g/	1 961.3	626.9	168.6	588.6	158.4	161.0	71.3

a/ cifras estimadas.

FUENTE: Estimaciones elaboradas por PREALC en base a:

b/ "Perspectivas y Políticas de Empleo en el Corto Plazo ", SGCNPE y proyecto GUA/76/013, noviembre de 1979.

c/ "Situación y Perspectivas del Empleo en el Salvador" , PREALC,1977.

d/ " Diagnóstico de los Recursos Humanos 1961-1974" Secretaría del Consejo Superior de Planificación Económica, julio de 1976 ; " El empleo en el Plan Nacional de Desarrollo 1974-1978",STCSPE, agosto 1974. "Desempleo de Emergencia y Sugerencias para su solución" STCSPE, diciembre 1974.

e/ "Programa de Reactivación y Emergencia en Beneficio del Pueblo. 1980" Grupo de Empleo y Salario, Noviembre 1979.

f/ "Encuesta Nacional de Hogares Empleo y Desempleo. Marzo 1978" Dirección General de Planificación del Trabajo y el Empleo, Ministerio de Trabajo y Seguridad Social, Dirección General de Estadística , Ministerio de Economía, industria y comercio; "Trabajo y Empleo en Costa Rica" Ministerio de Trabajo y Seguridad Social, marzo de 1978.

g) " Situación y Perspectivas del Empleo en Panamá" PREALC, 1974 ; "Los Recursos Humanos y el Empleo en el Plan Nacional de Desarrollo" PNUD/OIT PAN/74/018, Septiembre , 1975.

h) Otras Fuentes: "Archivo de datos Ocupacionales sobre América Latina y el Caribe" PREALC/168, mayo 1979.

CUADRO B

CENTROAMERICA Y PANAMA: Tasas de Participación, ocupación, desocupación y sub-utilización, 1980.

(porcientos)

PAIS	TASA DE PARTICIPACION	TASA DE OCUPACION (TOTAL)	TASA DE OCUPACION (AGRICOLA)	TASA DE DESOCUPACION (TOTAL)	TASA DE DESOCUPACION (AGRICOLA)	TASA DE SUB-UTILIZACION (TOTAL)	TASA DE SUB-UTILIZACION (AGRICOLA)
GUATEMALA	31.3	43.8	41.3	3.2	1.5	36.9	46.7
EL SALVADOR	33.7	42.1	40.7	10.9	11.3	36.5	42.3
HONDURAS	28.7	42.9	35.0	1.7	5.0	37.1	44.1
NICARAGUA	31.3	42.4	38.4	11.9	9.8	22.3	18.0
COSTA RICA	33.9	45.9	25.0	3.9	11.5	[illegible]	3.6
PANAMA	31.9	43.6	23.6	6.1	[illegible]	25.0	40.3

FUENTE: Estimaciones de PREALC, en base a datos de cuadro A.

NIVEL DE ESCOLARIDAD DE LA P.E.A., DE 10 AÑOS DE EDAD Y MAS[1]

País y N° de años aprobados

COSTA RICA	1973
Total	100
0 - 3	35.2
4 - 6	43.8
7 - 9	8.2
10 y más	12.8

EL SALVADOR	1971
Total	100
0 - 3	70
4 - 6	20.9
7 - 9	4.1
10 y más	3.9

GUATEMALA	1973
Total	100
0 - 3	75.2
4 - 6	16.2
7 - 9	2.7
10 y más	4.7

HONDURAS	1971
Total	100
0 - 3	80.3
4 - 6	12.3
7 - 9	1.7
10 y más	3.1

NICARAGUA	1971
Total	100
0 - 3	66.4
4 - 6	19.8
7 - 9	4.5
10 y más	5.7

(1) CEPAL. Desarrollo y Política Social en Centroamérica. México 1976.

COSTA RICA[1]

Hay cuatro confederaciones, una federación de trabajadores del Estado y dos "asociaciones" de educadores que, por la importancia de su papel negociador son incluídas en el cuadro:

	% de afiliados sindicalizados	% de afiliados sobre la f. de t.
Confederación General de Trabajadores (CGT)	25.8	3.9
Confederación Costarricense de Trabajadores Democráticos (CCTD)	21.0	3.2
Confederación Auténtica de Trabajadores Democráticos (CATD)	2.3	0.3
Central de Trabajadores Costarricenses (CTC)	3.0	0.4
Federación Nacional de Trabajadores Públicos (FENATRAP)	22.5	3.4
Asociacion Nacional de Educadores (ANDE)	12.6	1.9
Asociación de Profesores de Segunda Enseñanza (APSE)	7.0	1.0
Otros Sindicatos Independientes	5.1	1.1
TOTAL	100.4	15.2

% PARTICIPACION DE LAS ORGANIZACIONES SINDICALES SEGUN SECTORES SOCIALES REPRESENTADOS[2]

	Pequeños Empresarios	Técnicos y Cuadros Medios	Obreros	Artesanos	Informal
C.G.T.		6.8	41.5	36.9	
C.C.T.D.		36.4	21.6	21.4	80.0
C.A.T.D.	50.0	6.8	15.4	21.4	20.0
C.T.C.	50.0	25.0	12.3	14.2	
FENATRAP		22.7	4.6		
OTROS		2.3	4.6	7.0	

1) Datos oficiales 1978.

2) Díaz, Estrella y Molina, Natacha - Condicionantes del Desarrollo Sindical en Costa Rica - Universidad de Costa Rica, 1977.

EL SALVADOR[1]

En El Salvador, antes de los conflictos actuales iniciados en 1979, había dos confederaciones sindicales y dos federaciones independientes:

	SINDICATOS	TRABAJ. AFILIADOS (en miles)	% DE LA F. DE T.
Confederación General de Sindicatos (CGS)	37	16.6	1.02
Confederación Unitaria de Trabajadores Salvadoreños (CUTS)	50	25.6	1.58
FESINCONTRANS	20	37.0	2.28
FESTRAS	4	2.3	0.14
OTROS		20.0	1.24
		TOTAL	6.36

OTRAS ORGANIZACIONES GREMIALES

	AFILIADOS
Asociación Nacional de Educadores Salvadoreños (ANDES)	15 000
Federación Cristiana de Campesinos Salvadoreños (FECCAS)	10 000
Asociación de Empleados Públicos y Municipales (AGEPYM)	10 000

PORCENTAJE DE POBLACION SINDICALIZADA EN RELACION CON LA P.E.A.

Costa Rica (1977)	15.2%
El Salvador (1978)	6.3%
Guatemala (1979)	No hay datos
Honduras (1979)	16 %
Nicaragua (1979)	No hay datos
Panamá (1979)	13.9%

CONFLICTOS (2)
(1978)

	Total
Costa Rica	15
El Salvador	29
Guatemala	229
Honduras	50
Panamá	39

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(1) Rodríguez G. Rafael - Reseña Histórica del Sindicalismo en El Salvador - O.I.T. - Sept. 1978

(2) Anuario de Estadísticas del Trabajo, O.I.T. 1979.

Nº DE CONVENCIONES O CONTRATOS COLECTIVOS[1]

VIGENTES (1979)

Costa Rica	No hay datos
El Salvador (1978)	391
Guatemala	458
Honduras	244
Nicaragua	No hay datos
Panamá	171

NEGOCIADOS MEDIANTE ARREGLO ENTRE LAS PARTES (1979)

Costa Rica	16
El Salvador (1978)	391
Guatemala	No hay datos
Honduras	55
Nicaragua	6
Panamá	50

NEGOCIADOS POR CONCILIACION (1979)

Costa Rica	26
El Salvador	No hay datos
Guatemala	No hay datos
Honduras	2
Nicaragua	64
Panamá	90

CONFLICTOS[2]

		Agric.	Ind dustr.	Serv. Publicos y Bancos	Constr.	Transp.	Otros
EL SALVADOR (1978)							
Total	29		21	1	5		
Trabajadores involucrados	7 169		5 051	225	1 371		
Días de trabajo perdidos	72 962		49 013	675	21 456		1
GUATEMALA (1978)							
Total	229	7	5	11		10	
Trabajadores involucrados	144 956	4 000	2 505	3 883		2 712	121
Días de trabajo perdidos	1 479 246	8 000	25 135	26 623		43 480	1 351

(1) O.I.T. - Datos para un estudio sub-regional, Costa Rica 1980.

(2) Anuario de Estadísticas del Trabajo, O.I.T. 1979.

CENTROAMERICA Y PANAMA: VARIACIONES ANUALES DEL PIB, POR PAISES, 1961-1978 (%)

	1961-65	1971-74	1977	1978*
COSTA RICA	4,6	7,1	7,8	5,9
EL SALVADOR	6,9	5,4	5,2	4,4
GUATEMALA	5,3	6,5	8,4	5,2
HONDURAS	5,5	3,4	7,0	7,9
NICARAGUA	10,1	6,5	6,1	-5,0
PANAMA	8,2	6,0	0,9	2,7

* Estimaciones preliminares.

FUENTE: BID "Progreso económico-social de América Latina" Informe 1978.

PRODUCTO INTERNO BRUTO TOTAL Y POR HABITANTE POR PAISES

1960, 1974, 1977-78

	Total (millones de dólares de 1970)				Por habitante (dólares de 1970)			
	1960	1974	1977	1978*	1960	1970	1977	1978 *
Costa Rica	823,1	1 924,8	2 234,6	2 367,5	656,4	855,7	1 069,2	1 099,1
El Salvador	1 048,5	2 248,4	2 589,4	2 703,4	431,0	526,6	608,5	614,8
Guatemala	2 124,3	4 672,3	5 542,5	5 830,8	535,8	688,5	861,2	880,5
Honduras	694,4	1 270,2	1 436,6	1 550,8	366,4	421,9	438,0	450,3
Nicaragua	692,0	1 729,9	1 980,8	1 863,9	487,3	722,2	851,9	778,9
Panamá	809,9	2 201,1	2 228,6	2 288,8	762,6	1 214,9	1 258,4	1 234,1
América Central	6 192,2	14 041,7	16 012,5	15 605,2	514,8		792,9	797,2

* Estimación preliminar

FUENTE: BID: Progreso Económico y Social en América Latina, informe, 1978.

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CONSUMO TOTAL, POR PAISES

1960, 1974, 1977-78

(Millones de dólares de 1976)

País	1960	1974	1977	1978 *
Costa Rica	735,1	1 484,4	1 751,8	1 884,1
El Salvador	934,0	1 946,2	2 438,5	2 564,0
Guatemala	1 919,8	3 769,9	4 508,7	4 720,7
Honduras	615,1	1 103,8	1 301,0	1 376,5
Nicaragua	595,4	1 344,9	1 632,7	1 465,2
Panamá	720,3	1 782,4	1 823,7	1 909,0
América Central	5 519,7	11 431,6	13 397	13 920,1

* Estimación preliminar

FUENTE: BID: Progreso Económico y Social en América Latina, Informe 1978

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INVERSION INTERNA BRUTA, POR PAISES

1960, 1974, 1977-78

(Millones de dólares de 1976)

País	1960	1974	1977	1978 *
Costa Rica	138,6	439,6	640,0	672,8
El Salvador	162,0	405,9	544,5	508,8
Guatemala	229,2	677,9	922,6	1 010,3
Honduras	90,6	262,2	283,1	366,8
Nicaragua	100,9	505,9	500,8	268,2
Panamá	132,1	548,7	459,3	496,3
América Central	853,4	2 840,2	3 350,3	3 323,2

* Estimación Preliminar

FUENTE: BID: Progreso Económico y Social en América Latina, informe 1978

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AHORRO NACIONAL BRUTO, POR PAISES

1960,1974-78

(millones de dólares de 1976)

País	1960	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978 *
Costa Rica	81,4	403,0	383,9	408,5	413,7	412,4
El Salvador	109,3	268,0	312,7	186,9	135,5	123,6
Guatemala	181,6	825,1	769,0	848,1	973,9	1 045,1
Honduras	94,1	155,1	68,8	148,1	187,3	228,3
Nicaragua	91,0	319,3	356.1	376,4	336,8	n.d.
Panamá	65,4	311,6	482,3	521,6	329,0	n.d.
América Central	822,8	2 282,1	2 373	2 489,6	2 376,2	1 809,4

* Eliminación Preliminar

FUENTE: BID Progreso Económico y Social en América Latina, Informe 1978

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AMERICA CENTRAL: RELACION ENTRE EL AHORRO E INVERSION, POR PAISES, 1970-1977
(AHORRO NACIONAL COMO PORCENTAJE DE LA INVERSION INTERNA BRUTA)

País	Promedio 1970-74	1975	1977
Costa Rica	53.4	46.4	69.4
El Salvador	82.4	69.7	93.7
Guatemala	82.7	77.0	87.0
Honduras	67.2	32.7	55.7
Nicaragua	66.6	41.0	65.3
Panamá	71.9	73.7	62.2

FUENTE: BID, en base a estadísticas oficiales de los países miembros.

AMERICA CENTRAL: CRECIMIENTO DEL VALOR AGREGADO DEL SECTOR AGROPECUARIO, POR PAISES, 1961-65, 1971-75, 1976-78

PAIS	1961-65 a/	1971-75 a/	1976	1977	1978 *
Costa Rica	2.5	2.9	0.5	2.5	5.8
El Salvador	4.3	2.6	-8.0	2.4	5.2
Guatemala	4.3	5.9	4.5	4.8	3.2
Honduras	7.6	1.0	11.4	7.3	10.6
Nicaragua	11.8	5.4	3.0	2.9	12.4
Panamá	6.7	2.1	-0.7	1.3	-2.0
América Central			1.8	3.7	5.0

* Estimación Preliminar

a/ Promedio de las tasas de crecimiento anual.

FUENTE: BID, con base en estadísticas oficiales de los países miembros.

AMERICA CENTRAL: CONTRIBUCION DEL SECTOR AGROPECUARIO
AL PRODUCTO INTERNO BRUTO, POR PAISES 1960-78
(Porcentajes)

PAIS	CONTRIBUCION ANUAL PROMEDIO			1975	1976	1977	1978*
	1960-64	1965-69	1970-74				
Costa Rica	24.8	23.9	22.8	21.2	20.2	19.2	19.2
El Salvador	30.5	25.7	25.2	25.2	22.3	21.7	21.9
Guatemala	29.7	27.9	27.8	28.0	27.3	26.4	25.9
Honduras	34.9	37.2	34.7	29.3	30.4	30.5	31.2
Nicaragua	25.7	25.0	23.1	23.4	22.8	22.1	26.4
Panamá	21.6	20.3	16.6	16.1	16.1	16.1	15.4
América Central				24.3	23.6	23.1	23.4

* Estimación preliminar

FUENTE: BID, basado en estadísticas oficiales de los países miembros.

AMERICA CENTRAL: INDICES DE LA PRODUCCION AGROPECUARIA POR HABITANTE, POR PAISES, 1971-78 (1961-1965 = 100)

PAIS	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	Porcentaje de crecimiento anual	
									1976-77	1977-78
Costa Rica	113	119	125	116	124	120	123	127	2.5	3.3
El Salvador	101	87	92	105	94	94	85	101	-9.6	18.8
Guatemala	111	111	120	111	119	27	121	125	-4.7	3.3
Honduras	110	102	100	94	80	9[illegible]	94	97	3.3	3.2
Nicaragua	108	100	112	107	107	105	104	113	1.0	8.7
Panamá	123	110	97	102	107	101	107	107	5.9	0.0

FUENTE. Departamento de Agricultura de los Estados Unidos. Estadísticas Económicas y Servicios Cooperativos.

AMERICA CENTRAL: INDICES DE LA PRODUCCION DE ALIMENTOS POR HABITANTE, POR PAISES
1971-78 (1961 - 1965 = 100)

PAIS	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	Porcentaje de crecimiento anual	
									1976-77	1977-78
Costa Rica	119	129	130	123	139	134	133	138	-0.7	3.8
El Salvador	109	97	111	105	115	107	107	120	0.0	12.1
Guatemala	124	121	127	124	133	138	130	133	-5.8	2.3
Honduras	111	98	98	88	73	87	85	89	-2.3	4.7
Nicaragua	116	104	111	111	114	104	104	118	-1.0	14.6
Panamá	124	112	100	105	108	102	108	109	5.9	0.9

FUENTE: Departamento de Agricultura de los Estados Unidos. Estadísticas Económicas y Servicios Cooperativos.

AMERICA CENTRAL: ESTRUCTURA DE LA PRODUCCION MANUFACTURERA, POR PAISES, 1960, 1970 y 1978

PAIS	Porcentaje de la manufactura en el PIB		
	1960	1970	1978
Costa Rica	14.2	18.6	22.3
El Salvador	14.5	18.3	19.4
Guatemala	12.9	15.8	16.2
Honduras	12.0	14.7	16.4
Nicaragua	15.6	23.0	24.8
Panamá	13.1	17.2	13.3
América Central	13.6		18.2

FUENTE: BID, con base en las estadísticas oficiales de los países miembros.

CRECIMIENTO DEL VALOR AGREGADO EN EL SECTOR MANUFACTURERO, POR PAISES

1961-78 (Porcentajes)

PAIS	PROMEDIOS							
	1961-65	1966-70	1971-74	1975-77	1975	1976	1977	1978
Costa Rica	8.3	9.6	10.4	7.3	3.2	5.8	13.0	6.0
El Salvador	10.7	5.7	6.0	6.9	4.7	9.5	6.5	2.4
Guatemala	7.1	8.2	6.4	6.5	-1.5	10.4	10.7	7.2
Honduras	6.2	7.9	2.9	8.2	3.0	11.6	10.1	9.5
Nicaragua	14.3	8.1	6.9	4.7	2.4	4.0	7.8	-0.1
Panamá	12.6	9.4	3.6	-4.0	-0.9	-12.2	1.0	1.0
América Central					1.3	5.2	8.0	4.3

FUENTE: BID, con base en las estadísticas oficiales de los países miembros.

VALOR AGREGADO POR EL SECTOR COMERCIO POR PAISES

1960, 1974, 1977-78

(millones de dólares de 1976)

País	1960	1974	1977	1978 *
Costa Rica	172,8	353,7	423,4	455,9
El Salvador	253,7	517,1	606,0	624,1
Guatemala	555,8	1 327,2	1 544,4	1 617,1
Honduras	89,9	168,2	191,0	211,5
Nicaragua	155,1	388,0	426,0	373,2
Panamá	112,8	314,9	280,1	294,1
América Central	1 340,1	3 069,1	3 470,9	3 575,9

* Estimación preliminar

FUENTE: BID, Progreso Económico y Social en América Latina Informe 1978

mma/

VALOR AGREGADO POR EL SECTOR ELECTRICIDAD, POR PAISES,
1960, 1974, 1977-78
(Millones de dólares de 1976)

País	1960	1974	1977	1978 *
Costa Rica	9,9	40,1	46,3	48,5
El Salvador	11,8	48,7	66,1	72,8
Guatemala	14,8	61,5	81,8	89,9
Honduras	4,8	15,5	18,7	19,6
Nicaragua	9,2	26,4	54,7	51,5
Panamá	16,4	78,5	97,4	100,1
América Central	66,9	270,7	36,5	382,4

Estimación preliminar

FUENTE: BID: Progreso Económico y Social en América Latina, Informe 1978

a/

AMERICA CENTRAL: CRECIMIENTO ANUAL REQUERIDO EN LA PRODUCCION DE ALIMENTOS PARA SATISFACER LAS NECESIDADES NUTRICIONALES, 1975-80

País	Población 1975 (millones)	Tasas de crecimiento necesarios (porcentajes)		Porcentaje de aumento sobre la producción de 1975	
		Bajo a/	Alto b/	Bajo	Alto
Costa Rica	2	7.5	8.4	196	235
El Salvador	4	4.0	6.0	80	140
Guatemala	6	3.7	5.1	72	111
Honduras	3	4.3	6.2	88	147
Nicaragua	2	4.0	5.0	80	108
Panamá	2	5.2	6.4	114	154
TOTAL	19	-	-	-	-

a/ Alimentos necesarios para proporcionar los niveles promedios de consumo per cápita de 1975 a la población estimada para 1990.

b/ Supone una meta nutricional equivalente al 110 por ciento de la dieta mínima recomendada para el suministro de energía. Según lo ha calculado la FAO; esto satisfacería las necesidades de toda la población a tiempo que proporcionaría un por ciento extra para los individuos cuyo consumo sobrepasa el promedio.

FUENTE: "Report 1977" International Agricultural Development Service, página 6. Datos basados en "Food Needs of Developing countries: Projections of Production and Consumption to 1990". Washington, D.C., International Food Policy Research Institute, Research Reports, diciembre 1977, páginas 99-108.

AMERICA CENTRAL: CLASIFICACION DEL ESTADO NUTRICIONAL EN MENORES DE 5 AÑOS, 1971-75

País	PORCENTAJE DE DESNUTRICION			
	Total	Grado I	Grado II	Grado III
Costa Rica	57.4	43.7	12.2	1.5
El Salvador	74.5	48.5	22.9	3.1
Guatemala	81.4	49.0	26.5	5.9
Honduras	72.5	43.0	27.2	2.3
Nicaragua	56.8	41.8	13.2	1.8
Panamá	60.7	48.8	10.8	1.1

a/ Grados de desnutrición según la clasificación de Gomez (I = leve, II = moderada, III = severa).

FUENTE: Adaptado de Políticas Nacionales de Alimentación y Nutrición, Organización Panamericana de la Salud. Publicación Científica, Nº 328, página 34. Washington, D.C., 1976

AMERICA CENTRAL: COMERCIO INTRAZONAL, 1970-78

(Millones de dólares)

País		Valor del Saldo: Exportaciones al MCCA (FOB) e Importac. del MCCA (CIF)				Tasas de crecimiento anual, porcentajes		
		1970	1975	1978		1970-75	1970-78	1977-78
Guatemala		+37.3	+65.1	+59.0	Exp.	10.5	15.4	44.7
					Imp.	9.7	19.1	49.4
El Salvador		+13.2	+4.9	-11.6	Exp.	14.0	15.6	9.4
					Imp.	17.7	19.2	17.6
Honduras		-36.9	-25.1	-38.9	Exp.	8.1	13.7	16.0
					Imp.	-1.0	6.3	28.6
Nicaragua		-4.0	-20.1	-7.1	Exp.	14.9	14.9	4.3
					Imp.	17.6	14.4	10.9
Costa Rica		-22.6	-7.0	-24.8	Exp.	18.4	18.3	1.3
					Imp.	10.8	14.4	19.9
Centro América	Exp.	286.8	536.4	824.5	Exp.	13.4	15.2	17.1
	Imp.	299.3	519.1	947.9	Imp.	11.6	15.5	31.8

FUENTE: SIECA

AMERICA CENTRAL: SALDO DE LAS EXPORTACIONES FOB MENOS LAS IMPORTACIONES CIF DE MERCANCIAS, POR PAISES, 1971-78 (millones de dólares)

PAIS	1971	1973	1975	1977	1978
Costa Rica	-125	-111	-201	-193	-326
El Salvador	-4	-16	-83	138	-187
Guatemala	-14	14	-92	-60	-275
Honduras	1	-	-107	-59	-81
Nicaragua	-23	-49	-142	-129	60
Panamá	-279	-364	-606	-574	-601
América Central	-444	-526	-1.231	-877	-1.410

FUENTE: FMI, International Financial Statistics; y estimaciones del BID.

BCIE: PRESTAMOS APROBADOS AÑO 1977-78 Y ACUMULADOS 1961-78

(Millones de dólares)

Países	AÑO 1977-78			ACUMULADO 1961-78		
	Nº	Valor	%	Nº	Valor	%
Guatemala	11	49.3	31	127	210.3	20
El Salvador	7	31.9	20	107	147.1	14
Honduras	15	34.8	22	224	226.3	22
Nicaragua	9	26.6	16	157	213.1	20
Costa Rica	5	17.7	11	152	252.8	24
Centro América	47	160.3	100	767	1.049.6	100

Sectores	AÑO 1977-78			ACUMULADO 1961-78		
	Nº	Valor	%	Nº	Valor	%
Agricultura y pesca	4	8.1	5	26	22.2	2
Minería	-	-	-	6	6.3	-
Manufactura	9	10.3	6	292	132.8	13
Electricidad y Agua	5	21.9	14	52	131.6	13
Infraestructura Física 1/	10	72.1	45	154	427.8	41
Transp. Almac. y Comun. 2/	1	9.0	6	53	90.2	9
Turismo	3	1.5	1	72	76.0	7
Servicios Sociales	2	0.7	-	16	7.9	1
Vivienda	3	31.2	20	53	129.3	12
Financ. Intermediario	10	5.5	3	43	25.5	2
TOTAl	47	160.3	100	767	1,049.6	100

1/ Incluye: Carreteras, puertos, aeropuertos, mercados, parques industriales, obras de canalización, etc.

2/ Se refiere a las empresas que desarrollan actividades en estos sectores.

FUENTE: BCIE, Anuario Estadístico, Diecisiete años de operaciones, setiembre de 1978.

AMERICA CENTRAL: TOTAL DE INGRESOS, GASTOS Y SUPERAVIT O DEFICIT DEL GOBIERNO CENTRAL, POR PAISES, 1972-76, 1977 y 1978

(Porcentaje del producto interno bruto)

País	TOTAL DE INGRESOS			TOTAL DE GASTOS			SUPERAVIT O DEFICIT GLOBAL			FINANCIAMIENTO			
										Interno Neto a/		Externo Neto	
	1972-76	1977	1978*	1972-76	1977	1978*	1972-76	1977	1978*	1972-76	1977	1972-76	1977
Costa Rica	13.5	13.4	14.4	16.6	16.6	20.1	-3.1	-3.2	-5.7	1.8	2.0	1.3	1.2
El Salvador	12.6	16.6	15.3	13.9	14.1	16.7	-1.3	2.5	-1.-	0.1	-3.4	1.2	0.9
Guatemala	9.1	11.4	11.4	10.9	11.9	13.0	-1.8	-0.5	-1.6	1.1	-0.1	0.7	0.6
Honduras	13.3	15.9	17.0	16.6	20.1	23.9	-3.3	-4.2	-6.9	0.9	1.8	2.4	2.4
Nicaragua	11.9	11.4	9.8	16.3	17.5	19.3	-4.4	-6.1	-9.5	0.1	1.1	4.3	5.0
Panamá	15.0	16.0	15.9	9.6	9.8	9.9	-0.4	0.2	1.1	-0.2	-1.2	0.6	1.0

* Estimación preliminar

a/ Incluye uso de saldos de caja.

FUENTE: BID, en base a datos oficiales nacionales.

AMERICA CENTRAL: ESTRUCTURA DE LOS INGRESOS CORRIENTES DEL GOBIERNO CENTRAL, POR PAISES

1972-76

(porcentaje de los ingresos corrientes)

País	INGRESOS TRIBUTARIOS								Total ingresos Tributarios	Ingresos no Tributarios
	Impuestos directos				Impuestos indirectos					
	Sobre la Renta	Sobre la Propiedad	Otros a/	TOTAL	Sobre la producción y las ventas	Derechos arancelarios e impuestos al comercio internac.	Otros b/	TOTAL		
Costa Rica	20.9	0.4	-	21.3	41.6 *	27.0	2.3	70.9	92.2	7.8
El Salvador	17.1	6.5	-	23.6	22.4	38.3	9.0	69.7	93.3	6.7
Guatemala	12.9	3.6	0.4	15.9	42.1 *	26.9	3.2	72.2	88.1	11.9
Honduras	22.2	1.0	-	23.2	31.1 *	30.3	0.1	61.5	84.7	15.3
Nicaragua	11.1	7.3	1.7	20.1	39.0 *	30.3	-	69.3	89.4	10.6
Panamá	32.5	4.2	0.2	36.9	15.7 *	20.5	4.2	40.4	77.3	22.7

* Incluye el impuesto sobre el valor agregado u otros impuestos similares sobre la producción.

a/ Incluye los impuestos sobre las herencias y las transferencias de propiedades.

b/ Incluye los ingresos provenientes de monopolios fiscales, licencias comerciales y profesionales, registro de automotores, derechos de timbres e impuestos sobre el consumo.

FUENTE: BID, en base a datos oficiales nacionales.

VARIACIONES ANUALES INDICE DE PRECIOS AL CONSUMIDOR: CENTROAMERICA Y PANAYA 1961-1978

	1961-1965	1966-1970	1971-1975	1975	1976	1977	1978
Con estabilización de precios, (incrementos hasta del 5%).	Guatemala 0,1 El Salvador 0,2 Panamá 0,9 Nicaragua 1,6 Costa Rica 2,3 Honduras 2,7	El Salvador 1.1 Guatemala 1,5 Panamá 1,6 Honduras 1,7 Nicaragua 1,7 Costa Rica 2,6		Nicaragua	Nicaragua 2,8 Costa Rica 3,5 Panamá 4,0 Honduras 4,9	Costa Rica 4.2 Panamá 4,5	Panamá 4.3 Nicaragua 4,5
Con inflación moderada (incremento de 5% hasta 15%).			Honduras 6,4 Panamá 7,3 Guatemala 7,8 El Salvador 8,9 Costa Rica 14,1	Panamá 5,5 Honduras 6,4 Guatemala 13,1	El Salvador 7.0 Guatemala 10,7	Honduras 8,3 Nicaragua 11,4 El Salv. 11,9 Guatemala 12,6	Costa Rica 6.0 Honduras 6.2 Guatemala 8.9 El Salv. 13.7
Con inflación elevada (incremento anual superior al 15%).				Costa Rica 17,4 El Salv. 19.2			

SALARIOS MINIMOS, NOMINALES Y REALES, E INDICES DE PRECIOS AL CONSUMIDOR (1)

COSTA RICA

Año	Salarios nominales (en ₡)					Indice precios consumidor	Salarios reales (a precios de 19				
	Ind. manuf.	Construcción	Agrícola		Mínimo urbano	1970=100	Ind. manuf.	Construcción	Agrícola		Mínimo urbano
	N	N	Mínimo	Medio N	N				Mínimo	Medio	
1974	973	724	421	534	501	161.6	602	448	261	330	310
1975	1 177	883	505	630	585	189.5	621	466	266	332	309
1976	1 356	1 008	600	749	650	196.2	691	514	306	382	331
1977	1 582	1 166	-	892	700	204.4	774	570	-	436	342

(1) Datos proporcionados por el Programa Regional de Empleo para América Latina y el Caribe. O.I.T.

N = Ambito Nacional

EL SALVADOR

Año	Salarios nominales (en $)				Indice de precios consumidor (1970=100)	Salarios reales (a precios de 1970)		
	Ind. manufact. AM	Construcción AM	Agrícola mínimo N	Mínimo urbano AM	AM	Ind. manufact.	Construcción	Agríco
1974	234	170	86	154	126.8	185	134	68
1975	217	-	93	166	151.1	144	-	62
1976	276	-	108	186	161.7	171	-	67
1977	297	-	113	186	180.8	164	-	63

N = Ambito Nacional

AM = Area Metropolitana

GUATEMALA

Guatemala

	Salarios nominales (en Quetzales)								
Año	Ind. manufact.	Construcción costo mano de obra	Agrícola A+ Mínimos	Mínimo Urbano AM	Indice precios (1970-100) AM	ind.manufact.	Salarios reales a precios de 1970 Agrícola	Mínimo Urbano
1974	106	113.4	34	57	132.7	80	85	26	43
1975	110	118.7	34	57	150.2	73	79	23	38
1976	119	-	34	57	166.2	72	-	20	34
1977	127	-	34	57	187.0	68	-	18	30

A+ Ambito Nacional

AM= Area Metropolitana

PANAMA

Año	Salarios nominales (en Bs.) Ind. manuf. N	Sector privado N	Construcc. mínimo AM	Agrícola mínimo N	Mínimo urbano AM	Indice precios consumidor AM (1970=100)	Salarios reales (a precios de 1970) Ind. manufact.	Sector privado	Construcción	Agrícola	Mínimo urbano
1974	220	230	139	75	111	134.1	164	172	104	56	83
1975	242	241	146	78	114	141.5	171	170	103	55	81
1976	254	263	146	78	114	144.8	175	182	101	54	79
1977	276	286	146	78	114	157.2	175	182	93	50	73

N = Ambito Nacional

AM - Area Metropolitana

POBLACION URBANA Y RURAL, POR PAISES

1960 y 1978

(miles de habitantes)

País	1960			1978			Tasas de crecimiento pob. urbana 1960-7 (porcentajes)
	Urbana	Rural	% Urbana	Urbana	Rural	% Urbana	
Costa Rica	410	844	32,7	957	1 197	44,4	4,8
El Salvador	935	1 498	38,4	1 763	2 634	40,1	3,6
Guatemala	1 332	2 633	33,6	2 050	4 572	31,0	2,4
Honduras	438	1 457	23,1	1 183	2 256	34,4	5,7
Nicaragua	545	875	38,4	1 327	1 066	55,5	5,1
Panamá	441	621	41,5	957	868	52,4	4,4
América Central	4 101	7 928	34,1	8 237	1 259,3	39,5	

FUENTE: BID, Progreso Económico y Social en América Latina, informe 1978

mma/

P O B L A C I O N[1]

	1 9 8 0		
	Total	Urbana	Rural
COSTA RICA	2 218	1 015	1 198
EL SALVADOR	4 797	2 130	2 667
GUATEMALA	7 262	2 791	4 471
HONDURAS	3 691	1 484	2 207
NICARAGUA	2 733	1 484	1 249
PANAMA	1 896	1 032	864

POBLACION ECONOMICAMENTE ACTIVA (1980)[1]

	Total	Tasa de Actividad	Urbano	Tasa de Actividad	Rural	Tasa de Actividad
COSTA RICA						
TOTAL	804 569	36.3	388 005	38.2	416 564	34.7
HOMBRES	646 752	80.4	271 560	70	375 252	90
MUJERES	157 817	19.6	116 505	30	41 312	10
MENOS 25 AÑOS	315 960	39.3	136 569	35.2	179 391	43.1
MAS 60 AÑOS	43 661	5.4	19 991	5.1	23 670	5.7
EL SALVADOR						
TOTAL	1 618 530	33.7	767 380	36.0	851 150	31.9
HOMBRES	1 263 423	78.1	515 940	67.2	747 483	87.8
MUJERES	355 107	21.9	251 440	32.8	103 667	12.1
MENOS 25 AÑOS	638 873	39.5	274 328	35.7	364 545	42.8
MAS 60 AÑOS	104 245	6.4	50 571	6.6	53 674	6.3
GUATEMALA						
TOTAL	2 236 518	30.8	911 963	32.7	1 324 555	29.6
HOMBRES	1 925 166	86.1	659 020	73.4	1 256 146	94.8
MUJERES	311 352	13.9	242 943	26.6	68 409	5.2
MENOS 25 AÑOS	843 495	37.7	306 969	33.7	536 526	40.5
MAS 60 AÑOS	134 584	6	60 297	6.6	74 287	5.6
HONDURAS						
TOTAL	1 085 110	29.4	449 064	30.3	636 046	18.8
HOMBRES	903 756	83.3	313 387	69.8	590 369	92.8
MUJERES	181 354	16.7	135 677	30.7	45 677	7.2
MENOS 25 AÑOS	418 584	38.6	159 979	35.6	258 605	40.7
MAS 60 AÑOS	64 645	6	23 199	5.2	41 446	6.5

	Total	Tasa de Actividad	Urbano	Tasa de Actividad	Rural	Tasa de Actividad
NICARAGUA						
TOTAL	755 685	27.6	410 397	27.6	345 288	27.6
HOMBRES	583 328	77.2	270 422	65.9	312 906	90.6
MUJERES	172 357	22.8	139 975	34.1	32 382	9.4
MENOS 25 AÑOS	282 351	37.4	134 688	32.8	147 663	42.8
MAS 60 AÑOS	39 720	5.3	21 798	5.3	17 922	5.2
PANAMA						
TOTAL	698 220	36.8	410 226	39.7	287 994	33.3
HOMBRES	514 689	73.7	263 015	64.1	251 674	87.4
MUJERES	183 531	26.3	147 211	35.9	36 320	12.6
MENOS 25 AÑOS	235 314	33.7	131 534	32.1	103 780	36
MAS 60 AÑOS	43 145	6.2	20 710	5	22 435	7.8

OFICINA DE PLANIFICACION NACIONAL
Y POLITICA ECONOMICA
OBSEQUIO
CENTRO DE DOCUMENTACION (CEDOP)

COSTA RICA: CONTRIBUCION DE LOS SECTORES INSTITUCIONALES A LA ABSORCION DE EMPLEO TOTAL Y ADICIONAL, 1978 Y 1979

(Miles)

	Cifras absolutas		Cifras relativas	
	Marzo de 1978	Marzo de 1979	Marzo de 1978	Marzo de 1979
Sector privado	544.7	556.8	81.6	81.1
Sector público	123.0	130.1	18.4	18.9

Fuente: Encuesta Nacional de Hogares, 1979.

PANAMA: CONTRIBUCION DE LOS SECTORES INSTITUCIONALES A LA ABSORCION DEL EMPLEO TOTAL Y ADICIONAL, 1977 Y 1978

	Cifras absolutas		Cifras relativas	
	Octubre 1977	Agosto 1978	Octubre 1977	Agosto 1978
Sector privado	368 590	371 600	78.4	74.4
Sector público	101 910	127 640	21.6	25.6

Fuente: Dirección de Estadística y Censos, Panamá en Cifras, noviembre de 1979.

DISTRIBUCION DE LA PEA POR PRINCIPALES RAMAS DE ACTIVIDAD ECONOMICA (1)

			%
COSTA RICA (1979)			
1.	Agricultura, caza, pesca	202 649	27.2
3.	Industria manufacturera	173 542	23.3
6.	Comercio	124 876	16.7
9.	Servicios	207 738	27.9
	Otros		4.9
EL SALVADOR (1978)			
1.	Agricultura, caza, pesca	586 772	41
3.	Industria manufacturera	203 079	14.2
5.	Construcción	77 496	5.4
6.	Comercio, restaurantes	222 347	15.5
9.	Servicios Sociales y pers.	252 481	17.7
	Otros		6.2
HONDURAS (1977)			
1.	Agricultura, caza, pesca	590 554	61
3.	Industria manufacturera	115 296	12
5.	Construcción	32 124	3.3
6.	Comercio, restaurantes	78 514	8.1
9.	Servicios Sociales y pers.	111 997	11.5
	Otros		4.1
NICARAGUA (1977)			
1.	Agricultura, caza, pesca	300 169	42
3.	Industria manufacturera	115 313	16.1
5.	Construcción	34 100	4.8
6.	Comercio, restaurantes	94 517	13.2
9.	Servicios Sociales y pers.	130 041	18.2
	Otros		5.7
GUATEMALA (1976)			
1.	Agricultura, caza, pesca	1 016 995	58.2
3.	Industria manufacturera	236 759	13.5
5.	Construcción	71 682	4.1
6.	Comercio, restaurantes	126 960	7.3
9.	Servicios Sociales y pers.	209 752	12.0
	Otros		4.9

(1) O.I.T. - Datos para un informe sub-regional. Costa Rica. 1980

POBLACION TOTAL Y TASAS DE CRECIMIENTO, POR PAISES

1960, 1974, 1977-78

País	1960	1974	1977	1978 *	Tasas de crecimiento anual 1970-78 (porcentajes)
	(miles de personas)				
sta Rica	1 254	1 934	2 090	2 154	2,9
Salvador	2 433	3 942	4 255	4 397	3,1
temala	3 965	5 909	6 436	6 622	2,9
duras	1 895	2 991	3 318	3 439	3,4
aragua	1 420	2 085	2 325	2 393	3,1
amá	1 062	1 618	1 771	1 825	3,1
rica Central	12 029	18 479	20 195	20 830	

Estimación preliminar

NTE: BID, Progreso Económico y Social en América Latina, informe 1978

E M P L E O
(miles)

PAIS	AGRIC. PESCA	IND. MANUF.	CONST.	COMER-CIO	SERVI-CIOS	OTROS
COSTA RICA (1979) (1)	207	108	53	117	161.3	1.2
PANAMA (1978) (2)	144.3	48.6	25.7	65.9	141.6	7.3

POBLACION OCUPADA SEGUN CATEGORIA DE OCUPACIONES

	ABSOLUTAS (miles)	RELATIVAS
COSTA RICA (1979) (1)		
Asalariado	510.0	(74.1 %)
Cuenta Propia	113.2	(16.5 %)
Patrono	27.4	(4.0 %)
Familiar sin remuneración	37.0	(5.4 %)

D E S E M P L E O (2)

	ABSOLUTAS (miles)	RELATIVAS	RURAL	URBANA
COSTA RICA (1979) (1)	33.1	(4.5 %)	(4.0 %)	(4.9 %)
EL SALVADOR (1978)	54.4	(3.8 %)	No hay datos	
GUATEMALA (1979)	66.5	(3.2 %)	No hay datos	
HONDURAS (1978)	91.8	(9.45%)	No hay datos	
NICARAGUA (1974)	45.9	(7.3 %)	No hay datos	
NICARAGUA (1979) (3)	360	(49 %)	No hay datos	
PANAMA (1978)	43.8	(8.1 %)	No hay datos	

(1) Gobierno. Encuesta Nacional de Hogares. 1979.
(2) O.I.T. - Anuario de Estadisticas del Trabajo (1979).
(3) Estimación oficial a enero 1980.

PROJECTS' LIST

NAME	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION
Integration of Rural Women in the Country's Development	Work and Social Security Ministry
Union of Workshops of the South	Office of National Planning and Political Economy (OFIPLAN)
Milk Module at Daniel Flores Agricultural High School	Costa Rica Technology Institute
Processing Plant of Papaya and Mango Pulp for Industrial Uses	Executive Secretary of Industry and Commerce (SEPSEIC)
Agricultural and Multiple Services Cooperative of the Indian Reservation in Boruca	OFIPLAN
Associative Enterprise "La Casa del Marisco" (Seafood Restaurant)	OFIPLAN
Coopeleón XIII Sewing Workshop	Federation of Volunteer Organizations (FOV)
Sewing Workshop in Paso Ancho	FOV
Creation of a Beauty Institute	FOV
Sewing Workshop in Los Chapulines	FOV
Sewing Workshop in Corazón de Jesús	FOV
Sewing Workshop in Barrio Cuba	FOV
Handicraft Management in 15 de Setiembre Neighborhood	FOV
Sewing Workshop in San Miguel, Desamparados	FOV
Handicraft Production in Pavas	FOV
Human Development and Management Formation Projects of Pueblo Nuevo, Pavas	FOV

NAME	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION
Fishermen of Carrillo	Costa Rican Development Foundation (FUCODES)
Fishermen of La Palma	FUCODES
Fishermen of Corczal	FUCODES
Fishermen of Paquera No. 1	FUCODES
Fishermen of Puerto Thiel	FUCODES
Fishermen of Carrillo No. 2	FUCODES
Fishermen of Montero	FUCODES
Fishermen of Paquera No. 2	FUCODES
Fishermen of Brasilito	FUCODES
Fishermen of Nosara	FUCODES
Fishermen of Jicaral	FUCODES
Fishermen of Cabo Blanco	FUCODES
Butchers of Paso Hondo	FUCODES
Artisans of San Vicente	FUCODES

INTRODUCTION

The Office of National Planning and Political Economy of Costa Rica -Oficina de Planificación Nacional y Política Económica- through its Technical Unit of Associative Enterprises, has been coordinating the actions of Public Institutions and private groups directed toward the promotion and organization of associative management groups, which due to their conditions could be constituted into Associative Self-Management Enterprises.

It is of great interest to this Office as well as to those who work in direct relation with these organizations the acquisition of and adequate financing for the various projects being undertaken by the National Program of Associative Enterprises, as well as others which are at the moment still at the idea level or in the stage of organizing and training the groups to be benefited.

OFIPLAN, along with other Public Institutions, Private Organizations, and interest groups, shares a common interest in the integral development of lower-class groups of our society, to be achieved through programs based on management organization that will permit the full participation of these groups allowing them to become owners of their own destiny.

Therefore, we submit the following projects of the mentioned program to the consideration and study of the Mission representing the Interamerican Development Bank (B.I.D.)

PROJECT PROFILES

NATIONAL PROGRAM OF ASSOCIATIVE ENTERPRISES

Project Title:

Integration of Rural Women in the Country's Development

Location:

Bernabela, Santa Cruz, Guanacaste Province

Description of the Project:

The Women's Office of the Work and Social Security Ministry is responsible at a national level for the integration of women into the country's development process. This Office has started to work in an orientation and training program with a group of 32 women with the purpose of creating a sewing workshop.

Objectives of the Project:

1.- To carry out a preliminary investigation of the community in order to obtain information about existing necessities and to introduce progressively the women into the community's development process.

2.- To get the participation of the women and of all community members in the program.

3.- To create a work source that would make possible the integration of women into the work force and would permit them to increase their family incomes.

4.- To train female leaders in order to secure the continuity of the program.

Investment:

-	Administrative expenses	₡ 12.000.oo	US$ 1.395.35
	(Social Workers monthly trip ₡ 1.800.oo - US$ 209.30-) each.		
-	Sewing Workshop, documents, contracts	34.160.oo	3.972.10
-	Construction of the Business's Building	42.000.oo	4.883.72
	TOTAL AMOUNT:.....	₡ 88.160.oo	US$ 10.251.17

Project Title:

Union of Workshops of the South

Introduction:

The main problem that beneficiaries present is that of low family incomes, a fact which characterizes this project. Work is of an occasional nature, and the labor is totally supplied by family members with very little education.

Location:

The project takes place in the City of San José, District of Hatillo, at Ciudadela 15 de Setiembre on the highway to Alajuelita.

Description of the Project:

It consists in the union of 11 workshops of various types of activities:

- 4 General Welding Workshops
- 2 Cabinetmaker's Workshops
- 2 Diesel and Gasoline Mechanic Workshops
- 1 Lithography and Printing Workshop
- 1 Serigraphy Workshop
- 1 Painting and Repair Workshop (automobiles)

Each of these workshops has various types of machinery, some of them of great value. The total number of direct beneficiaries is 22.

Objectives:

1.- To create a permanent source of work for the members of the business and of the community.

2.- To train the youth of that community in the various skills needed in these workshops and give them the option to become members of the business.

3.- To make available to the community all work developed by the business granting the neighborhood all needed facilities to realize communal works.

4.- To erradicate the individual subsistance-level businesses in the community.

5.- To be of multiple services to Southern neighborhoods of the Metropolitan Area.

Investments and Expenses:

-	Purchase of land from the National Institute of Housing (INVU)	₡ 300.000.oo	US$ 34.883.72
-	Construction of building	1.500.000.oo	174.418.60
-	Working Capital	200.000.oo	23.255.81
	TOTAL AMOUNT.....	₡2.000.000.oo	US$ 232.558.13

Project Title:

Milk Module at Daniel Flores Agricultural High School

Introduction:

The Agricultural Management Center of the Technological Institute of Costa Rica, in order to supply a continuous and integral technical assistance in the production and economic aspects of agropecuary activities, undertook a factibility study of the possible establishment of a milk module in the Agricultural High School of Santa María de Dota,for measuring in a more technical form milk production capacity.

Location:

The project is located in San José Province, in the county of Santa María de Dota.

Description of the Project:

The milk module is going to be developed on seven hectares divided into twenty-six units of 2.250 m2 each, with two types of pasture "Kikuyo" and "German Pasture". The farm already has installations where the milking will be performed. The administration will be undertaken by an associative organization consisting of members of the teaching staff and high-school students.

Objectives:

1.- To determine the feasability of developing a milk module in Daniel Flores Agricultural High School.

2.- To estimate the investment cost necessary for developing the module.

3.- To estimate the operation costs and to identify the items (categories) of greater debits by periods.

4.- To perform a technical-economic evaluation of the activity by period.

5.- To establish a management system for the module that will permit an efficient use of the production factors.

Investments:

Present investment:

Fixtures (Installations)	¢	121.030.oo	US$	14.073.25
TOTAL PRESENT INVESTMENT..	¢	121.030.oo	US$	14.073.25

Supplementary investment:

Structures:

- Electric fence 5.200 meters at ¢ 1.44 (US$ 0.17) each	¢	7.488.oo	US$	884.oo
- Watering place for cattle (5 at ¢ 100.oo -US$ 11.62-each)		500.oo		58.10
- Establishment of a Pasture Ground (7 hectares at ¢ 1.200 -US$ 139.53 each)		8.400.oo		976.71

Machinery and Equipment:

- Semen Heater	¢	3.500.oo	US$	406.97
- Milking Machines		45.000.oo		5.232.55
- Milk Jars (3 at ¢ 500.oo-US$58.1 each)		1.500.oo		174.41
- Minor equipment and tools		3.000.oo		348.83
- Irrigation equipment		79.004.oo		9.186.51

Cattle:

- Twenty-four (24) cows at ₡6.000 (US$ 697.67) each	₡ 144.000.oo	US$ 16.744.18
TOTAL SUPPLEMENTARY INVESTMENT.....	₡ 292.392.oo	US$ 34.012.26
GRAND TOTAL	₡ 413.422.oo	US$ 48.085.51

Project Title:

Processing Plant of Papaya and Mango Pulp for Industrial Uses.

Location:

Puntarenas Province, Paquera District

Description of the Project:

The Executive Secretariate of Sectorial Planning for Economy, Industry and Commerce (SEPSEIC) elaborated a prefactibility study for the establishment of a papaya and mango pulp processing plant in the area of Paquera, Puntarenas. In addition to the agroindustrial use of the fruits, they also intend to sell fresh papaya and elaborate it by products.

For this purpose they will use two buildings of the Paquera Development Association where the agroindustrial plant will be located, and this same Association will manage the plant which will have the capacity to process 2 Metric Tons of raw material per 8 hour shift.

Objectives:

1.- To take advantage of the great quantity of high quality fruit produced in that region.

2.- To become a development factor for the area of Paquera.

Investments:

- Permanent investment	₡ 528.600.oo	US$	61.465.11
- Working Capital	128.500.oo		14.941.86
TOTAL INVESTMENT....	₡ 657.100.oo	US$	76.406.97

Economic Results:

- The balance point of 54.3% will be reached the first year of operation
- Cost/Benefit Ratio = 1.13
- Present Net Value = 1.914
- Internal rate of return = 50%

Project Title:

Agricultural and Multiple Services Cooperative of the Indian Reservation of Boruca.

Introduction:

The beneficiaries belong to Etnia Brunka Group (indian community) which is the first associative enterprise formed in these communites.
The average educational level is sixth grade; although, a few people have realized some high school and university studies.
There are 100 heads of households associated in this cooperative which offers services to all the community members (1000 inhabitants).

Location:

The project is located in Boruca, fourth district of Buenos Aires, Puntarenas Province.

Description of the Project:

The cooperative is only just beginning its activity as such and plans to offer services to the community through a consumer section which would commercialize the production of basic grains and also promote and give assistance in the production of citrus fruits and basic grains.

In order to do this, it needs to acquire refrigeration facilities, a car, and working capital.

Objectives:

1.- To promote by all means, the sale and consumption of basic grains and citrus fruits.

2.- To produce, manufacture or acquire household equipment, machinery, tools, day-laborers, etc. to be distributed among its members, to make their work easier and to increase production.

3.- To promote or to propitiate technical assistance in order to improve technics of cultivation, production and marketing and to encourage crop diversification.

4.- To encourage the spirit of mutual help in economic, social and cultural activities.

Investment:

- Cold storages	₡ 20.000.oo	US$ 2.325.58
- Furniture	20.000.oo	2.325.58
- A car (4 tons)	80.000.oo	9.302.32
- Working Capital	50.000.oo	5.813.95
TOTAL AMOUNT.....	₡ 170.000.oo	US$ 19.767.43

Project Title

Associative Enterprise "La Casa del Marisco"

Location:

San Pedro de Montes de Oca, San José

Description of the Project:

Installment of a seafood restaurant managed by the employees, in this case the waiters. These employees presently lease the restaurant's headquarters and they have been working in it now for one year.

Objectives:

1.- To organize an associate services business.

2.- To get a permanent income source with good working conditions for a group of lower class incomes workers.

3.- To develop an adequate business training situation for the group of workers.

4.- To consolidate the business in the economic activity in which it has developed and to use it as an associate business model to other sectors.

Investment:

-	Working Capital	¢ 120.000.oo	US$ 13.953.48
-	Furniture and Equipment	180.000.oo	20.930.23
	TOTAL AMOUNT.....	¢ 300.000.oo	US$ 34.883.71

PROFILE OF PRODUCTION GROUPS PROMOTED BY
THE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

FEDERATION OF VOLUNTEER ORGANIZATIONS

Project Title:

Coopeleón XIII Sewing Workshop (A cooperative with legal entity)

Location:

It is located in Ciudadela León XIII in Colima de Tibás, San José Province

Number of Participants:

Thirty Eight participants who have a technical training in Industrial Sewing,Cut and Confection, Personal Development Process, Human Relations and Cooperativism. It is an Industrial Sewing Workshop for the confection of clothing by contract.

Actual Condition:

The participants of this project have a piece of land for which they have already payed a downpayment of ₡ 18.000.oo (US$ 2.093.02). Monthly payments of ₡ 562.oo (US$ 65.34) must be made beginning in June 1980 until the total cost of the land is paid (₡ 55.000.oo - US$ 6.395.34).

They also have the machinery which is totally paid for. The members of this group urgently need financing for the construction of the business's building in the amount of ₡ 258.000.oo (US$ 30.000.oo), as well as ₡ 20.000 (US$ 2.325.58) for the initial purchase of raw materials.

Required Loan in the Amount of: ₡ 333.000.oo US$ 38.720.93

Project Title:

Creation of a Beatuty Institute

Location:

For technical training they are located at the Federation of Volunteer Organizations headquarters.

Number of Participants:

There are 16 participants presently receiving technical training which will end in October.

Actual Condition:

To date they have no resources at all. Their requirements are as follows:

- Own headquarter in order to open a shop.	¢ 200.000.oo	US$ 23.255.81
- Equipment:		
8 Hairdryers	¢ 24.000.oo	US$ 2.790.69
4 Washbasins	4.752.oo	552.55
Furniture	15.000.oo	1.744.18
1 Cash Register (Tax Free)	18.000.oo	2.093.02
Raw materials such as: dyes, shampoos, nail polish, etc.	18.248.oo	2.121.86
Required Loan in the amount of:	¢ 280.000.oo	US$ 32.558.11

Project Title:

Sewing Workshop in Los Chapulines

Location:

The group started its work on Chapulines Street. It is presently in the process of relocation to the community of Chapultepec.

Number of Participants:

The project has eight participants who had started a technical training course in cut and confection, but which is delayed at the moment due to the relocation process.

Objective:

The creation of a production group for the confection of small individual tableclothes, pot holders, wraps, etc.

Actual Condition:

The group has no resources. They only have the training so far received.

Requirements:

-	Eight Zig-Zag Sewing Machines	₡ 37.880.oo	US$ 4.404.65
-	Working Capital for the purchase of raw materials	20.000.oo	2.325.58
	TOTAL AMOUNT REQUIRED.....	₡ 57.880.oo	US$ 6.730.23

Project Title:

Sewing Workshop in Corazón de Jesús

Location:

It is located in a community of the same name in the San José area.

Number of Participants:

It consists of eighteen participants who have technical training in the human development process and cooperative formation.

Objectives:

The group has as its main objective the production of tableclothes, bed sheets, pillow cases and bedspreads.

Actual Condition:

They have the machinery and a small working capital for the purchase of raw materials. They have started production as well as direct marketing to consumers.

Requirements:

Working capital to increase their production.

TOTAL AMOUNT REQUIRED..... ₡ 50.000.00 US$ 5.813.95

Project Title:

Sewing Workshop in Costa Rica

Location:

It is located in a neighborhood of the same name in San José.

Number of Participants:

Eighteen participants who have technical training in cut and confection. Some of them have also been trained in knitting and the manufacture of stuffed animals.

Objectives:

The production of table runners, tableclothes, knit clothing for little girls and stuffed animals.

Actual Condition:

All they have is technical training. Their requirements are the following:

-	Owned or rented headquarters	¢	200.000.oo	US$	23.255.81
-	Two knitting machines		10.584.oo		1.230.70
-	Two Zig-Zag Sewing Machines		9.470.oo		1.101.16
-	Working Capital for the purchase of raw materials and other items such as tables, chairs, scissors		20.000.oo		2.325.58
	TOTAL AMOUNT REQUIRED.....	¢	240.054.oo	US$	27.913.25

Project Title:

Handicraft Management in 15 de Setiembre Neighborhood

Location:

The project takes place in a neighborhood of the same name in San José.

Number of Participants:

Seven people with technical training.

Objectives:

The production of macrame articles as well as various other types of handicrafts.

Actual Condition:

The participants in this group have technical training. They have also started to work in their own homes. The group requires a working capital of ₡ 40.000.oo for the purchase of raw materials.

TOTAL AMOUNT REQUIRED..... ₡ 40.000.oo US$ 4.651.16

Project Title:

Sewing Workshop in San Miguel, Desamparados.

Location:

It is located in a neighborhood of the same name in the San José area.

Number of Participants:

The number of participants is 20. They have technical training in cut and confection.

Objectives:

The production of doll clothes and of primary school students' uniforms. They slso plan to produce knit socks and vests for school children

Actual Condition:

They work with five borrowed machines from the Human Development Project. Also, they use borrowed headquarters, property of the Development Assembly of that community, who frequently require it for the realization of their meetings and activities.

Requirements:

-	Headquarters	₡ 200.000.oo	US$ 23.255.81
-	2 Knitting Machines	10.600.oo	1.232.56
-	8 Zig-Zag Sewing Machines	37.880.oo	4.404.65
-	Other small equipment such as: scissors, rulers, etc.	2.000.oo	232.56
	TOTAL AMOUNT REQUIRED.....	₡ 250.480.oo	US$ 29.125.58

Project Title:

Handicraft Production in Pavas

Location:

It is located in a community of the same name, in the San José area.

Number of Participants:

The project has eight participants who have technical training in the production of handmade articles.

Objective:

Their main objective is the production of souvenirs and handicrafts for special ocassions as well as paper flowers.

Actual Condition:

The group has not been able to start production due to a lack of working capital. The work could be done in a building which belongs to Coopepavas. Their requirements are the following:

-	Working capital for the purchase of raw materials	₡ 20.000.oo	US$	2.325.58
-	Comercialization of products			
-	Working Equipment, special scissors, pincers, paintbrushes, etc.	3.000.oo		348.84
	TOTAL AMOUNT REQUIRED.....	₡ 23.000.oo	US$	2.674.42

Project Title:

Human Development and Management Formation Projects of Pueblo Nuevo, Pavas

Location:

The project takes place in the Pavas neighborhood in the San José area.

Number of Participants:

Twenty participants with technical training. They have a headquarters and technical personnel.

Actual Condition:

The Human Development Project is just beginning the process of Human Development and Management Training. They have given special attention to personal and group development training programs in various communities of the Metropolitan Area.
They have identified the following groups as good prospects for conversion into productive associate businesses:

- Copey
- La Gran Victoria
- Grupo Mojapa (A Youth Movement of Paso Ancho Neighborhood)
- 15 de Setiembre (A new group which is at the moment taking a cut and confection course)
- Ciudadela Veracruz in Barrio Cuba
- Casa de la Juventud in 15 de Setiembre Neighborhood
- Aguantafilo
- Torremolinos
- Three Chapulines Groups in Tirrases

Centralized General Services:

The participants in the Human Development Project, based on their present experience, feel that they could grant some general services to all the production groups which would lower their production costs. To begin with, these services might include:

- Center for piece cutting for the groups involved in cut and confection and industrial sewing.
- Transportation
- Center for Marketing of Products
- Direct Sales and Contract Establishment
- General Bookkeeping Services for all groups
- Consultantship and Complementary Training for example in the area of the development and management of Small Industries, which could be done in coordination with other institutions with experience in these fields.
- For these centralized general services they would naturally need special financing.

Requirements:

They require an initial working capital for the purchase of raw materials and for marketing.

TOTAL AMOUNT REQUERED..... ₡ 50.000.oo US$ 5.813.95

COSTARICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION (FUCODES)

DEVELOPMENT AND PROMOTION DEPARTMENT

Project Title:

Fishermen of Carrillo No. 1

Aplicants:

Fishermen of Carrillo No. 1

Classification:

Fishing

Location:

Carrillo, Guanacaste Province

Number of Participants and their Socio-Economic Condition:

It consists of six partners and thirty-three beneficiaries. Their incomes are very meager only enough for a pseudo-satisfaction of their most elemental needs.

Requirements:

In order to begin an artesanal fishing business the group needs financing for the purchase of a boat and fishing equipment.

TOTAL AMOUNT REQUIRED..... ₡ 112.000.00 US$ 13.023.26

Project Title:

Fishermen of La Palma

Applicant:

Fishermen of La Palma, Chira Isle

Classification:

Fishing

Location:

La Palma, Chira Isle, Nicoya Gulf

Number of Participants and Beneficiaries and their Socio-Economic Condition:

It has five partners (fishermen) and fifteen beneficiaries (their family members).
They have been working as poorly paid fishermen in the Gulf of Nicoya in boats and motor launches owned by others. Their average monthly income is only about ₡ 633.33 (US$ 73.64) per family or about ₡ 211.oo (US$ 24.53) per capita, and for some families it is even lower.

Objective:

The creation of a small business dedicated to artisanal fishing.

TOTAL AMOUNT REQUIRED..... ₡ 61.715.oo US$ 7.176.16

Project Title:

Fishermen of Corozal

Applicants:

Fishermen of Corozal

Classification:

Fishing

Location:

Corozal, Guanacaste Province

Number of Participants and Beneficiaries and their Socio-Economic Condition:

The group consists of four members and twenty-two beneficiaries. Actually the group members work in agriculture, but in a very rudimentary manner, which does not allow them sufficient income for their adequate maintenance.

Requirements:

They need financing for the purchase of fishing equipment, trammel net, boat, etc. in order to work in artisanal fishing.

TOTAL AMOUNT REQUIRED.....₡ 112.000.00 US$ 13.023.26

Project Title:

Fishermen of Paquera No. 1

Applicants:

Fishermen of Paquera No. 1

Classification:

Fishing

Location:

Paquera District, Puntarenas Province

Number of Participants and Beneficiaries and their Socio-Economic Condition:

The project has four partners and twenty-two beneficiaries. Some of the members of the group presently work in the salt industry. This activity does not guarantee an acceptable income; and for this reason they wish to realize the artisanal fishing project.

Requirements:

They need a boat and fishing equipment.

TOTAL AMOUNT REQUIRED..... ₡ 112.000.00 US$ 13.023.26

Project Title:

Fishermen of Puerto Thiel

Applicants:

Fishermen of Thiel Port

Classification:

Fishing

Location:

Thiel Port at Nicoya, Guanacaste Province

Number of Participants and Beneficiaries and their Socio-Economic Condition:

The project consists of five partners and twenty beneficiaries, who due to their meager incomes have organized themselves in order to ask the Costa Rican Development Foundation (FUCODES) for financing to buy fishing equipment and boats.

Requirements:

Fishing equipment and boats

TOTAL AMOUNT REQUIRED.....₡ 112.000.00 US$ 13.023.26

Project Title:

Fishermen of Carrillo No. 2

Applicants:

Fishermen of Carrillo No. 2

Classification:

Fishing

Location:

Carrillo, Guanacaste Province

Number of Participants and Beneficiaries and their Socio-Economic Condition:

The project consists of five partners and twenty-two beneficiaries. Their incomes are very meager barely enough for a pseudo-satisfaction of their most elemental needs.

Requirements:

The group needs financing for the purchase of a boat and fishing equipment in order to begin the artesanal fishing business.

TOTAL AMOUNT REQUIRED.....¢ 112.000.00 US$ 13.023.26

Project Title:

Fishermen of Montero

Applicants:

Fishermen of Montero

Classification:

Fishing

Location:

Montero, Chira Isle

Number of Participants and Beneficiaries and their Socio-Economic Condition:

The project has six partners and thirty-five beneficiaries. Under their present working conditions, the group members have low incomes, which do not even allow a real satisfaction of their elemental needs.

Requirements:

The acquisition of all necessary equipment, boat, trammel net, etc.

TOTAL AMOUNT REQUIRED..... ₡ 112.000.oo US$ 13.023.26

Project Title:

Fishermen of Paquera No. 2

Applicants:

Fishermen of Paquera No. 2

Classification:

Fishing

Location:

Paquera District, Puntarenas Province

Number of Participants and Beneficiaries and their Socio-Economic Condition:

The group has four fishermen acting as partners, who compose a family nucleus of twelve people denominated beneficiaries. It consists in the formation a small artisanal business dedicated to fishing.
The present monthly average family income is ₡ 800.oo (US$ 93.02) and ₡ 266.oo (US$ 30.93) per capita.
The lack of economic solvency and its position in the marginal social strata does not offer them many opportunities to develop a productive project.

TOTAL AMOUNT REQUIRED.....₡ 104.745.oo US$ 12.148.26

Project Title:

Fishermen of Paquera No. 2

Applicants:

Fishermen of Paquera No. 2

Classification:

Fishing

Location:

Paquera District, Puntarenas Province

Number of Participants and Beneficiaries and their Socio-Economic Condition:

The group has four fishermen acting as partners, who compose a family nucleus of twelve people denominated beneficiaries. It consists in the formation a small artisanal business dedicated to fishing.
The present monthly average family income is ¢ 800.oo (US$ 93.02) and ¢ 266.oo (US$ 30.93) per capita.
The lack of economic solvency and its position in the marginal social strata does not offer them many opportunities to develop a productive project.

TOTAL AMOUNT REQUIRED.....¢ 104.745.oo US$ 12.148.26

Project Title:

Fishermen of Brasilito

Applicants:

Fishermen of the community of Brasilito

Classification:

Fishing

Location:

Brasilito Beach, Santa Cruz, Guanacaste Province

Number of Particpants and Beneficiaries:

The project has four participants acting as partners and eighteen beneficiaries.

Description of the Project:

It consists in the formation of a small artisanal fishing business. They will utilize a 22 feet boat which will use fishing equipment consisting of trammel nets, lines and ropes with hooks.

Socio-Economic Condition:

The group is comprised of four people with a family nucleus of twenty-two beneficiaries. Their main problem is that they lack the necessary fishing equipment to work on their own.

As a consequence they presently work as salaried fishermen, thus acquiring experience in this activity.

The group's socio-economic condition is very low since they have an average family monthly income of ₡ 1.987.50 (US$ 231.10) or ₡ 361.35 (US$... 42.02) per capita. During some seasons of the year some people earn less than ₡ 200.oo (US$ 23.26) per capita.

TOTAL AMOUNT REQUIRED.....	₡ 73.365.oo	US$ 8.530.81

Project Title:

Fishermen of Nosara, Nicoya

Applicants:

Fishermen of Nosara, Nicoya

Classification:

Fishing

Location:

Nosara, Nicoya, Guanacaste Province

Number of Participants and Beneficiaries:

The project has four partners and 24 beneficiaries.

Description of the Project:

In general, the project consists in forming a small artisanal fishing business. For the development of this activity they use two aluminum boats with trammel nets, lines and fishhooks.
Experience has proved that the Nosara Region, as well as all the North Pacific Coast, is an excellent area for the artisanal fishing business. The region is located 57 kilometers from the City of Nicoya and it has regular access year around.

Socio-Economic Condition:

The group is formed by four fishermen who represent a family nucleus of 24 beneficiaries. Their socio-economic condition locates them in the marginal sector. They have an average family income of ₡ 900.oo (US$ 104.65) or

₡ 150.oo (US$ 17.44) per capita, and in some cases much lower averages are found, depending on the season.

TOTAL AMOUNT REQUIRED.....	₡ 61.730.oo	US$ 7.177.91

Project Title:

Fishermen of Jicaral

Applicants:

Fishermen of Jicaral

Classification:

Fishing

Location:

Jicaral, Guanacaste Province

Number of Participants and their Socio-Economic Condition:

The project has four partners and 25 beneficiaries. These participants have very low incomes, which do not allow them to cover even their basic needs.

Requirements:

They require a boat and fishing equipment for the artisanal fishing business

TOTAL AMOUNT REQUIRED..... ₡ 112.000.oo US$ 13.023.26

Project Title:

Fishermen of Jicaral

Applicants:

Fishermen of Jicaral

Classification:

Fishing

Location:

Jicaral, Guanacaste Province

Number of Participants and their Socio-Economic Condition:

The project has four partners and 25 beneficiaries. These participants have very low incomes, which do not allow them to cover even their basic needs.

Requirements:

They require a boat and fishing equipment for the artisanal fishing business.

TOTAL AMOUNT REQUIRED..... ₡ 112.000,oo US$ 13.023,26

Project Title:

Fishermen of Cabo Blanco

Applicants:

Fishermen of Cabo Blanco

Classification:

Fishing

Location:

Cabo Blanco, Puntarenas Province

Number of Participants and their Socio-Economic Condition:

It consists of four partners and twenty-two beneficiaries. Their incomes are very low, leading to the conclusion that they do not satisfy even their basic needs.

Requirements:

They require the adquisition of a boat and all necessary fishing equipment.

TOTAL AMOUNT REQUIRED..... ₡ 112.000.00 US$ 13.023.26

Project Title:

Butchers of Paso Hondo

Applicants:

Butchers of Paso Hondo

Classification:

Small Industry

Location:

Paso Hondo, Nicoya, Guanacaste Province

Number of Participants and Beneficiaries and their Socio-Economic Condition:

The project has four partners and 25 beneficiaries, neighbors of Paso Hondo They have organized themselves in order to apply for financing to the Costa Rican Development Foundation (FUCODES) with the purpose of establishing a butcher shop in the community.
All of them are people of meager economic resources and they qualify for credit from FUCODES.

Requirements:

Their main requirement at the moment is to get the financing in order to start the business and purchase the necessary equipment.

TOTAL AMOUNT REQUIRED..... ₡ 85.000.00 US$ 9.883.72

Project Title:

Artisans from San Vicente

Applicants:

Artisans of a neighborhood of the same name

Classification:

Handicraft

Location:

San Vicente, Nicoya, Guanacaste Province

Number of Participants and their Socio-Economic Condition:

The project has five partners and 20 beneficiaries, all neighbors of San Vicente, Nicoya. Their economic resources are very meager. Due to this fact they turned to FUCODES for financing a small artisanal business.

Requirements:

They require the purchase of land, construction of the structure (building) and one oven.

TOTAL AMOUNT REQUIRED..... ₡ 90.000.00 US$ 10.465.12

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